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MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Deaths in Louisville last week, thirty-four.

Newport is said to be the fashionable stimulant.

Eight theaters in Paris are closed for the summer.

Money *due* to-day and *mist* to-morrow is called damp.

The New York *Times* still agitates for an American cable.

There are seventy-five elementary schools in Sierra Leone.

New York allanthus trees are overrun with Japanese silkworms.

Cleveland will now invest in a dozen hydrants for free watering places.

Daniel W. Deshler, banker, of Columbus, Ohio, died on the 30th.

Victoria is to make belted knights of Thomas Hand and William Tite.

Buffalo has a new evening Democratic paper called the *Daily Herald*.

The lady who "burst into tears" the other day has been "hooped" up again.

Figaro says that the beautiful Americans in Paris have gone to Switzerland.

Character, according to Ralph Waldo Emerson, is the incapability of being upset.

Members of Parliament no longer enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest.

The Brooklyn authorities are accused of having Nicolson pavement on the brain.

Herbert Spencer's Philosophy is now a text-book in the University of Oxford.

Pendleton has so far recovered from his accident of two months ago, as to ride out.

Bennett, jr., has been nominated a member of the Royal Yacht Club, London.

A South Carolina negro has been struck by lightning, and lived to deride the peccant bolt.

Jesse D. Bright expects to be chosen United States Senator by the next Legislature of Kentucky.

The Corinth *Republican* is out for General Alcorn for Governor on the universal suffrage platform.

In New Jersey camp meetings the only baggage required is a hymn book, tooth brush and mosquito net.

Cambridge city, Indiana, has daily thirty minute prayer meetings, and three minute prayers. Fast time.

The Massachusetts Temperance Alliliance has declared in favor of prohibitory temperance party, and will run a ticket.

A bogus Mason has been humbugging the negroes of Richmond into initiation, and therefrom has become rich.

The Chicago *Times* says Grant is best known as the present President. He certainly likes persons to present presents.

Real, the murderer, is good enough to say that he forgives the witnesses who obtained his conviction. This is indeed pathetic.

The Turkish Government, it is stated, is at present taking steps to secure to the Christians in Crete their civil and religious rights.

Pittsburg is much troubled by the Linn trial, in which a minister of good standing is accused of undue license in the matter of kissing pretty girls.

In Schoolcraft, Michigan, the other day, there was a procession of seventeen baby wagons, each holding a baby, and all drawn by young ladies.

Harvard rages because the New York *Evening Post* has said that the University crew had painted their backs to produce a sunburnt appearance.

General Thomas W. Egan, a distinguished soldier, now a custom-house officer in New York, has been arrested for alleged dishonest practices therein.

A religious paper prints with its religious intelligence information to the effect that petroleum is becoming a common fuel. There is something frightfully ominous about it.

The New York *Express* knows a gentleman who "regularly swallows and retains from seventy to eighty glasses of beer per day." What an expensive stomach that man must have.

Martha Sawin, of Natick, Massachusetts, bequeathed her property—about $100,000—to establish a "Sawin Academy," in the town of Sherborn. Her relatives are contesting the will.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says it adheres "to the opinion very often expressed in these columns, that there can be no real peace in the South as long as there is a large disfranchised class" in it.

Commissioner Delano has decided that the act of July last requires cigars to be packed in new boxes; though the material in old boxes may be planed and made over again without violation of law.

Society is looking up at Saratoga. The Hon. John Morrissey has purchased a lot in that fast town, upon which he proposes putting up a first-class private dwelling for a summer residence.

Even London begins to feel the effect of the completion of the Pacific Railroad, for gold bars from the Pacific slope are being received through Liverpool and Southampton in twenty days from California.

The Charleston *Courier* says that some of the very negroes who were engaged in the disgraceful riot in that city are applicants for promotion on the police force.

THE "DUBUQUE" TRAGEDY.

Terrible Riot on the Upper Mississippi Between Raftsmen and Steamboatmen.

Brutal Assault on Unoffending Men by Rowdies—The Killed and Wounded.

The Rock Island *Union* of Friday contains particulars of the terrible affray on the steamer Dubuque, already mentioned by telegraph:

The most bloody, brutal and cowardly tragedy which it has been our province to record was enacted on the Northern line steamer Dubuque yesterday. She was on her regular trip from St. Louis to St. Paul, with a crew part white, part colored. At the various landings she picked up quite a number of raftsmen, who had brought lumber rafts down the river, and were now on their return trip. At Davenport, on Wednesday evening, she took aboard a large number, making near two hundred men in all. As is well known among river men, these raftsmen are a reckless set of desperadoes, fond of their toddy, and delighting in the free use of knives, pistols and bludgeons, as opportunity may occur. The Dubuque left our landing on Thursday morning, crowded with passengers to her utmost capacity.

The following are the officers of the boat: Captain, John B. Rhodes; clerks, Daniel V. Dawley, Theo. Jones; mate, James Sweet.

A short distance above Moline, second clerk Jones started through the boat to collect the fares. The raftsmen were mostly deck passengers, and as is customary with the clerk, he stationed a colored man, a deck hand, at the stairway, with instructions to let none go up stairs unless they had tickets. An Irishman, a raftsman, attempted to pass the colored guard. The guard reconstrated, and finally struck the raftsman with his fist, to keep him from passing above. This caused some disturbance, which finally was immediately quelled. But the raftsmen were agitated, and some of them had been drinking, and just as the boat was nearing Hampton the trouble broke out afresh. The Irishman wanted satisfaction, and in order to get it a fuss was forced on deck where he and the negro could fight it out. But the fine, muscular figure of the negro so affected the courage of his Celic opponent that the latter began the fight by drawing a huge knife. The melee at once became general between the raftsmen and the negroes, in which knives were freely used on both sides, and three or four shots were fired from a revolver. In this unequal warfare the negroes, of course, were worsted, three or four of them being more or less wounded, driven off the boat and drowned. Captain Rhodes allowed the boat to stop at the wharf a short time, in the hope that the rioters would quiet down. But they seemed insensible to such humane considerations, and, thirsting for more human blood, they rushed all over the boat, carrying knives, clubs, pieces of coal, etc., looking for the negroes, who had concealed themselves about the boat, some being kindly locked in staterooms by the passengers, and others hidden by the officers of the boat. The one who first stood guard at the stairway was discovered on the upper deck, hidden under the life-boat, and armed with a huge knife. Driven from here, he received a severe gash in the neck from his assailants, rushed down the stairways and jumped overboard. He swam bravely for a spell, and a boat put off from the shore to save him. But he went down before succor could reach him, making the fourth or fifth man lost.

During the riot the boat hauled a second time. The officers, unarmed and few in number, could avail nothing against the host of reckless rioters. The mate tried to protect his men, but he was struck with a knife and finally driven above. The consternation among the passengers, a number of whom were women and children, can be better imagined than described. Captain Rhodes' first impression was to head the Dubuque back toward Rock Island and turn the ruffians over to the authorities. But he feared they might do further violence to the boat and fire the boat if they saw his design. Therefore he kept on up stream, resolved to proceed quietly until he could have the guilty parties seized. The engineers were prepared to turn the hot water hose on them should they attempt any interference with the arrangement of the boat. A number of negro passengers and deck hands managed to get ashore at Hampton and walked down to Moline and Rock Island.

THE NEWS

was dispatched to the Sheriff of Rock Island from the office at Port Byron Junction, about ten o'clock. Deputy Payne, assisted by officers Woods, Tompkins, Snyder and Murrin, at once summoned a posse of citizens to the number of nearly one hundred, and started up the Union Western Railroad on a special train, in pursuit of the boat. The train passed the boat nearly opposite Camanche. A brief halt was made at Albany, but after a council of war, it was decided to go up to the Clinton bridge and catch the boat at the draw.

Armed with clubs and revolvers, the posse marched down to the river from the Western Union Railroad and over the long railroad bridge. Fortunately the City Marshall of Clinton was on the train, and gave Sheriff Payne many valuable suggestions. He had gone to Rock Island on other business, and hearing of the trouble on the boat, had joined the posse. At Port Byron he sent a dispatch to the officers at Clinton, instructing them to have a sufficient force at the landing to seize the Dubuque on her arrival, and arrest the rioters.

On reaching the draw-bridge, arrangements were made with the man in charge that the draw should not be opened when the Dubuque arrived. The Rock Island *posse* was concealed in a wooden building on an adjacent island, ready to be called into service when the boat was brought to. The thing began to look interesting. Everybody expected a fight. Some wished they hadn't come. Others wished for orders to report at Rock Island immediately. While the men were receiving their instructions the draw-bridge swung open, and the Dubuque passed through, to the great disgust of the company. The boat hauled up at the Clinton landing, and Deputy Payne was soon on the plank with his men. Guards were at once stationed with revolvers in their hands, who prevented the egress of all persons not known to be all right. In the meantime an immense crowd of citizens and workmen from the mills gathered around the boat, ready to give any assistance that might be needed in seizing the rioters. There was no trouble, however. Our men were properly posted, and were assisted by Deputy Sheriff Sherban, of Clinton, with a few of his men. As soon as possible the boat put off and steamed back toward Rock Island. A few of the passengers murmured, and a few of the raftsmen swore. But the officers were inexorable. It was too good a thing to lose.

In the meantime the Marshal of Clinton with another man rode down to Camanche in a buggy, to look after one of the chief rioters named Tel Babler, who got off the boat at that place. When the Dubuque reached that landing the officers had their man ready, and although he struggled hard was rather unceremoniously bustled on board. Butler has an ugly but not dangerous gash across his abdomen, received in the fight with the negroes. He and a pock-marked Irishman—the one who started the trouble—are the two ring-leaders. It is supposed the other villain got off the boat in the morning at Hampton or Port Byron.

At all points along the river, officers have been put on the watch, and it is hoped he will yet be caught.

On the way down, prominent men in the riot were put in irons, as they were pointed out by passengers or crew, to the number of seventeen.

The Dubuque first landed at the Island, the officers thinking it would be better to land their prisoners where there was no crowd and where an armed guard could be had if necessary. General Rodman, however, made some objection, and the boat came down to our levee. An immense crowd of men, women and children had gathered here to witness her arrival. The city had been full of exaggerated rumors all day, and everybody was on the tip-toe of anxiety. A space was kept clear with ropes, the boat's crew and some of the cabin passengers were formed in two lines, between which the raftsmen were compelled to pass. All who were suspected of being implicated in the riot were detained. The balance were allowed to go free. Forty-four men were thus arrested and put in jail. Twenty negroes were detained as witnesses and lodged in the court-house last night; also about a dozen white men, who were kept at the Rodman House. The accused will have a hearing this morning. Among the number is said to be the man who shot the mate of the steamer Minnesota a few years ago, and other desperate characters. It is to be hoped they will meet their just deserts. For years it has been the custom of these returning raftsmen to disregard all rules on boats, insult the officers, and institute a perfect reign of terror on board. They have committed frequent outrages, and it is time the thing were broken up. They need a wholesome lesson, and we sincerely hope they may get it.

A St. Louis *Democrat* special, alluding to the investigation, says:

All the evidence goes to show that the officers did their whole duty, but were overpowered by the mob. Among those who particularly deserve credit are John King, pilot, who nobly stood at the head of the stairs leading to the cabin, and drove back many of the desperadoes who tried to enter the cabin to find some negroes. The crew was secreted by the passengers. Mr. J. F. Sweet, mate, Captain Rhodes and Theodore Jones, second clerk, acted a manly part, and exerted themselves to the utmost to avert the disturbance on the spot, and after fairly on the way, went among the men and tried to quiet them, but without effect.

Lynch, the man who started the riot, was a large man, pock-marked, short hair, with a scar on back of his head, and a native of Ireland. There are men hunting for him, and it is believed he will be captured. Captain T. J. Buford, Superintendent of the Northwestern line, will be here to-night, when it is thought a liberal reward will be offered for his capture, dead or alive.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the trial, and the people seem determined to make an example of these men and punish all concerned to the full extent of the law. The examination will last the most of next week. I will keep you posted in regard to everything of interest.

Fast Life on the Sea Shore.

From the New Haven Journal, 27th.]

It will be recollected that we incidentally mentioned, the other day, an elopement in Middletown, the parties being Miss Emma Taylor, of that place and a young man thought to belong in New Haven. The following may have some bearing on the case. It is the topic of the hour at Guilford. Last Saturday, a young man appeared at the Menunketuck Hotel, in Guilford, bringing with him a young lady, apparently about fifteen years of age. He registered her name as Miss Emma Taylor, and his name as E. H. Wilcox, of New Haven, and gave out that the young lady was a cousin of his, and that her father was soon to come after her. He put up his team at Davis & Lowe's stables. In the evening he took the young lady out sailing, but when he returned it appeared that he was minus funds, and finally to settle up he gave a silver fruit knife to the party renting the boat. Yesterday the proprietor of the hotel, thinking an investigation of the case a proper thing, telegraphed to the father of the girl in Middletown, in reference to the affair.

Wilcox is eighteen or nineteen years of age, and belongs in this city. He was formerly a drummer boy in General Russell's school. He was dressed in a seedy suit of Russell's school blue, and represented that he was a captain of the school, on vacation. He was known in the office of the Fishhook and Needle Company in this city, but developing uncommon brightness, his services were dispensed with. Much sympathy is felt for the girl. She is quite prepossessing in appearance and winning in manners. The above gossip is probably in the main correct.

A Hideous Reminiscence of the Cholera.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.]

The death of Mr. Roebling suggests a strange incident in which he was an actor. In 1854, when he was building the Niagara suspension bridge, a terrible epidemic of cholera broke out among his laborers. Mr. Roebling had an idea that he could cure cholera by a modification of the hydropathic treatment. There were plenty of patients, and he began in the morning with a little child, and before night had five cases in one shanty. At midnight they were all dead, and Mr. Roebling disconsolately abandoned the practice of medicine, though he was about as successful as any of the doctors. Everybody who was smitten on that sultry Saturday died. There was nothing strange in the affair, except the heroism of the man in his desire to alleviate human misery. The further history of that shanty is really remarkable. Mr. Roebling cheerfully assumed the expense of the interment; but there was the peculiar horror of that place, and in the wretched panic that prevailed, he could induce no person to approach it. He then offered fifty dollars to any one who would throw the bodies off the bridge into the Niagara. No one would do it. His next move was to inform the authorities that if on Monday morning the bodies were still there he would set fire to the shanty, and dispose of his unwelcome charge by cremation. The threat was of no avail, and he kept his word. But a hemlock shanty furnishes little fuel; the bodies were only scorched, and his funeral was still upon his hands. He finally paid two bravadoes from Lockport to bury them where they lay. They were howling drunk, and full of blasphemies. Both went back to Lockport and died the next night. That closed the tragedy. With all his talents, Mr. Roebling, as a doctor or undertaker, was not a success.

A Word to the Association.

We (the Chicago *Journal*) cordially indorse the following from the *Illinois State Journal*:

We wish the Journalists of the West would unite in an humble memorial to the Associated Press, respectfully showing—

First—We do not care whether Mary Walker gets an office or not.

Second—We don't care whether Mr. Howard goes to China or not.

Third—We don't believe Mr. McMahon is in any danger from his friend Lopez, and don't want to hear anything from him.

Fourth—When divers and sundry honorable bummers go to Washington on private business, let them burn unpuffed.

A strict regard for these facts would save us much composition, and more, wear and tear of temper.

Dr. Lambert recommends iced tea as a remedy against the laxative effects arising from a change of water.

Sing Sing prisoners mutiny because they are not supplied with ice water.

A minor cannot be sued for breach of promise; so decide the English courts.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

What E. A. Pollard, the Historian, Thinks of the Result.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SIR—Since I have been some weeks in the North, I have noticed how divided are the newspapers, and especially those of this city, as to the true significance of the late election in Virginia, and how it is claimed in the different interests of partisanship. That significance I consider exceeds the controversy, as I find it conducted by the press here; it is historical rather than partisan; and in this large and serious sense I feel not only free to make some reflections upon it, but positively prompted to do so. And I may add that I have been requested by friends in this city to afford what light I could on a question so fiercely divided in the press, and to give my own interpretation of a contest of which my recollections are personal and fresh, and of which my observations have been not entirely thoughtless.

In the first place, paradoxical as it may appear, it is nevertheless accurately true that an intelligent party in the South regard the Virginia election as unfortunate to the interests of their section, for the very reason that the best men in the South have thus been called into office and assumed the exercise of power! It is the very respectability of the successful candidates that is a fatal blow to the aspiration that, since the war, has lingered in the South of preserving something of a political school and public sentiment distinctively Southern. It means the disintegration of anything like a peculiar Southern civilization—the abandonment, at last, by the intelligence and respectability of the South, of the hope of rescuing anything considerable from the ruins of its old institutions, and of opposition to the course of reconstruction. Heretofore the more worthy white population of the South have kept generally aloof from the political contests and exercises of reconstruction, looking for a reaction, or designing to let reconstruction go to the most exaggerated extremity, hoping it might be dammed up by the difficulties it would accumulate for itself. The Virginia election is the first instance in which the best men of the South have come forward at last to participate in reconstruction; and it means an "acceptance of the situation" in a sense much broader than acquiescence in the demands of any mere political party. Counting all its moral effects on the South, it is an event in history, the date of a new departure in the whole moral, social, and political organization of the South.

This is one interpretation by the intelligent of the Virginia election, and one of gravity and sorrow to a large portion of the Southern mind, although streaked with congratulations for some temporary good obtained in a more settled government, and an immediate diminution of the excesses of Radical rule. But there is another view of this election taken by judicious and thoughtful men—a view more within the limits of party, and yet of not a little historical interest. There appears to be a vague idea in the South that the Virginia election is in some degree a step toward the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum* (barring the negro)—some degree of realization of the idea that ran through the whole of President Johnson's administration, that the Government, after the convulsion of a great war, was to be brought back to the old routine, and restored even stiffly, to the old model. Indeed, Mr. Johnson was credited in the canvass as having said, "Elect Walker in Virginia and Senter in Tennessee, and the country will have taken one long step back toward the restoration of the political past." But this view of the effects of the Virginia election is by no means so clear as that of the emasculation of Southern politics generally, the loss of distinctive characteristics in all her political schools and forms of opinion; and the congratulations founded upon it are too volatile for any satisfactory account or analysis.

There can be no greater mistake in the arguments of Northern newspapers on the Virginia election than that which seeks to discredit Walker's success by the satisfaction which it is supposed to have given the "rebel" element. There is no such satisfaction, except what I have spoken of as proceeding from some slight immediate alleviations of the situation, or from remote and thin speculations; and whatever there is of such satisfaction is mixed with the great weight of historical sorrow, that Virginia has acquitted herself of the negro question only by surrendering it, and that the idea of a *distinctive South* has passed away by a great act of moral abnegation, sublime or great only in the largeness of its surrender.

Whatever the calculations of Virginians of the administration of Walker, they cannot forget the humiliation, or be insensible to the sting that they had to go beyond their own State to get a candidate for Governor; and this you may believe, whatever low pride and unpurchased newspapers in Richmond may affect in their new Governor, even accounting his "good looks" and the blue brass-buttoned coat and buff vest, which remind the *Evening Journal* of Virginia's old-fashioned worthies." There is sorrow enough in the cup of Virginians to prevent them from intoxicating themselves with the successes of the last election. There may be an indecent joy on the part of some old politicians (as Baldwin, Stuart and that laurelless General, Bombastes Furioso Wise, who expect to resume their importance in the new order of things; some country of the Valley, and the greasy desks of mercenary newspapers; some spare furies less bitter than those in the past, a thorn less here and there; but believe me, the heart of Virginia is too heavy and too sensible of the prices it has paid for whatever there may be of success in reconstruction in the late election, to account it as a triumph, much less to flaunt it in a way to excite the suspicion and resentment of the North.

EDWARD A. POLLARD.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Card from the "National Republican" Committee.

Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Messrs. Jefferds and Moorman, the representatives in this city of the National Republicans of Mississippi, publish a card here this morning, in which they contradict the statement that Judge Dent expressed himself as willing to accept the Conservative nomination for Governor of that State. They say no such nomination has been tendered him. The nomination he has declared a willingness to accept is that of the National Republicans, sometimes designated Conservative Republicans in contradistinction to the extremists who are identified with the obsolete and repudiated policy of disfranchisement, and are therefore not in accord with the liberal views of the National Republican party. The intimation that Judge Dent is the nominee of the President's enemies is absurd, and is so destitute of truth as to be perfectly monstrous. His supporters are the firm, original and steadfast friends of the President, and among the number are those who have received signal proofs of his confidence, and who adhere strictly to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. They further state that the faction in that State hostile to the nomination of Judge Dent were in opposition to the views of the President, and that they denounced both him and Congress. The gentlemen above named claim that they represent the regular organization of the party in Mississippi, and will achieve an overwhelming victory in the pending election, bringing to the support of the reconstruction policy of the President the great mass of the people, irrespective of race, color or former political creed.

Remarkable Masonic Incident.

From the Colorado Chieftain.]

The first Masonic funeral that ever occurred in California, took place in the year 1849, and was performed over the body of a brother found in the Bay of San Francisco. An account of the ceremonies states that on the body of the deceased was found a silver mark of a Mason, upon which was engraved the initials of his name. A little further investigation revealed to the beholder the most singular exhibition of Masonic emblems that was ever drawn by the ingenuity of man upon the human skin. There is nothing in the history of traditions of Freemasonry equal to it. Beautifully dotted on his left arm, in red and blue ink, which time could not efface, appeared all the emblems of the entered apprenticeship. There were the Holy Bible, the square and compass, a twenty-four inch gauge and common gavel. There was also the Masonic pavement, representing the ground floor of King Solomon's Temple, the indented tessel, which surrounds it, and the blazing star in the center. On his right arm, and artistically executed in the same indelible liquid, were the emblems pertaining to the fellow craft degree, viz: the square, the level and the plumb. There were also five orders of architecture—the tuscan, doric, ionic, corinthian, composite.

In removing the garments from his body, the trowel presented itself, with all the other tools of operative masonry. Over his heart was the pot of incense. On the other parts of his body were the beehive, the "Book of Constitutions," guarded by the Tyler's sword; the sword pointing to a naked heart; the All-seeing eye; the anchor and ark; the hour glass; the scythe; the second problem of Euclid; the sun, moon, star and comet; the three steps emblematical of youth, manhood and age. Admirably executed was the weeping virgin, reclining upon a broken column upon which lay the "Book of Constitutions." In her left hand she held the pot of incense, the Masonic emblem of immortality of the soul.

Immediately beneath her stood winged Time, with his scythe by his side, which cuts the brittle thread of life, and the hour-glass at his feet, which is ever reminding us that our years are swiftly wasting away. The wilderced and attenuated remains of the Destroyer were placed amid the long and gracefully flowing ringlets of the disconsolate mourner. Thus were the striking emblems of mortality beautifully blended in one pictorial representation. It was a spectacle such as Masons never saw before, and, in all probability will be such as the future will never witness again. The brother's name was never known.

Exercise For Girls.

Exercise is no more than food, a thing to be taken and profited by *ex ercenda*. The child who should be compelled every day to swallow a breakfast and a dinner composed of objects disgusting to it, would never be expected by any sane person to thrive thereon. But it is often assumed that the same girl will obtain all the benefit of exercise if obliged to walk solemnly up and down a fernery for so many hours, or to use the dumb-bells and perform calisthenic exercise in her dull school room. Real exercise especially in youth, must be joyous exercise spontaneously taken, not as a medicine, but with the eagerness of natural appetite. Romping games in childhood—puss in the corner, blindman's buff, and all the variations on Prisoner's Base, French and English, Petits Pucquets, and Battledore—and all with screaming, permitted *ad libitum*, are for indoors. Out of doors; Come Hunt the Hare, and Hide and Seek, and hoop, and ball, and cricket, and kite-flying, and above all that blessed thing, "Playing in the Hay." Are these all "dreadfully unlady like," and calculated for the production of tom-boys? Never believe a word of it! The most high bred of women have been the most free and joyous of children. Then come a little later, or almost as soon, the too great exercise of ladies, whereby more health and vigor can be gained by three hours in any other way, namely, gardening and riding. Oh! fathers of daughters who will by-and-by ask you to spend thousands in paying their milliner's bills, taking them to fashionable resorts, and giving them rich settlements, will you not spare a few tens or hundreds to give them the run of the garden, or the rough pony which will secure for them health and bloom and years of strength and life which all your thousands cannot buy a few years hence? Of all the penny-wise, pound-foolish policies in the world, is that which grudges the girl of fourteen her pony or her half rood of ground, and which, a few years afterwards, pours silks and jewels, and the costly appurtenances of fashionable life. How is it that Harriet Hosomer has become the woman of whom America is proud, England so fond? Because her father taught her to ride and shoot before Gibson taught her to model "Sleeping Fawns;" because she possessed physical strength, energy, and joyous animal spirits such as win every prize, and charm every heart.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

California Girls in the Yosemite.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, writing from the Yosemite Valley, says that he yields the palm to women for hardihood and endurance as explorers. They climb higher, ride harder, get wetter, scream louder, eat more turkey, and drink more stimulant than most men. You should have seen, he says, our San Francisco schoolmistresses ride! Riding their horses over hogs, in bogs, down precipices, across rivers, astride, man fashion, pantaloons, hair flying—thus did this branch of the public school department disport themselves. They burst their conventionalities. The inner spirit of femininity, crushed and smothered as it is by the conventionality of the city, is entirely free in the valley. As for the men, I blush for my sex. They crept along after those girls like a lot of old cows. In piloting the girls about they became lost and remained lost. We met one wet and dismal wretch coming out of the storm of mist, just above Vernal Falls. He had became partly demented by the whirl and uproar through which he had passed. During the period of our observation, he did nothing but merge and emerge in aimless goings and comings after the girls through that chronic rain storm.

Southern and Northern Youths Compared.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from the University of Virginia, and speaking of the five hundred Southern young men there congregated, says:

The most of these young men have good intellects, and it really seemed to me that the average in this respect is higher than among the same class in the North, which might be suspected, since they belong to the best families, which have given good training and habits, including a favorable moral and religious bias. Considered in this respect, they ought to be the most promising young men in America.

There is no greater satire on reconstruction than the outcome of it. Its imported Governors are already a stench to their own party. Bullock, of Georgia, is remanded to impeachment by the voice of the very papers he founded; Warmouth, of Louisiana, is preparing to emigrate to Illinois, whence he came; Scott, of South Carolina, is denounced as a robber; Smith, of Virginia, has been spewed out of the State. Time will be, ere long, when the carpet-baggers will court the exclusion of servitude and exile as less than the infamy of liberty.—*New York World.*

Greeley's turnips are said to have cost him nine cents a piece to grow, and therefore he is a political economist.

MEDICAL.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SPANISH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of Indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you, or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT WILD CHERRY, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POKEAH, which will, beyond doubt, cure you, or any of your family, of Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Falling of the Hair, White Swelling, Hip-joint disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, etc. For the rapid and permanent cure of all the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case when used according to directions.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SPANISH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of Indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic.

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How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S MOTHER'S WORM SYRUP, which will certainly relieve your children of Worms, which are indicated by pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. It is a pure syrup, and children will readily eat it, spread on bread, and it is entirely harmless in its nature, and never has been known to fail in giving prompt relief to the little sufferers.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a box of EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS, which is the best known combination of Medicine for Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. To these conditions of the alimentary canal, they are perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all Fever and Inflammatory diseases, Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys and Bladder, Fever and Ague, Sore Eyes, Dullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, etc., they cannot be excelled, and no family should ever be without them.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,

W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,

G. W. Jones & Co.

WILLIAM ORGILL, EDMUND ORGILL, G. L. DESHON, A. R. MANEAR.

ORGILL BRO'S & CO.,

Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.,

Nos. 310 and 312 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - - - - - TENN

A complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

We are direct importers of all our foreign goods.

We purchase our Domestic Goods from the manufacturers.

We are enabled to offer great advantages to the trade.

We are sole agents in Memphis for the Quilter Steel Brush, Cotton Gin, also Buckeye Reaper and Mowers, Marvin & Co.'s great celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Sorghum Mills, Bradford's (Cincinnati) Wheat and Corn Mills, And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Agricultural Implements in great variety.

French Window Glass, Iron, Metals, Castings, Belting, Wheat Threshers, etc

Terms cash, or short city acceptance. mayll

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Old cases of long standing and treated in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrances from business. Secondary Syphilis, the most virulent stages of this disease cured. Nervous sufferers from impotency, or loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Ghost or Dampness of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from exhaustion, and the loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. T. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

DR. G. WARREN, Surgeon.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jelddawly

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

Office No. 12 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Capital Stock $1,000 00
Shares ..... $100 each.

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Company, now open at this office, where parties may subscribe in person or by attorney.

may13 V. ROCKETT, Agent.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donahoe is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.

T. M. VINSON,
JNO. DONAHOE.

Memphis, July 1, 1869. 2w12

Dissolution.

THE firm of C. F. Wright & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on June 30th, 1869. Either name is good in settling outstanding accounts. Messrs. Thos. J. Mallory are duly authorized to receive and receipt for any moneys due us, and to enforce collection on claims.

W. F. WRIGHT,
C. F. WRIGHT,
F. M. MONROE.

July 5, 1869.

ON retiring from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers and the public generally, our successors, Messrs. Strickley & Clark, and solicit for them a full share of patronage.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.

July 5, 1869. jy7

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Price & Treadwell, is dissolved by the willful act of R. W. Price, to date from the 1st day of July, 1869. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. R. TREADWELL.

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Commission and Forwarding business, under the firm name and style of Price & Treadwell, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by the late firm of Price & Treadwell, at the old stand, No. 61 Union street, Lee Block, under the firm name of Price & Treadwell, where they will be pleased to see the old friends of the late firm and as many new ones as may be pleased to call.

A. R. TREADWELL.
R. A. TREADWELL.
R. W. PRICE.

Memphis, Tenn., July 3, 1869. jy4

WANTED.

Ocoee Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 15, 1868, entitled "An act to settle the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to creditors and holders of the notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned, at the Ocoee Bank Building, at Cleveland, Tennessee, between now and the 5th of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for examination thereof, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of said Bank. This notice is also to say that AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, whether presented before or after the 5th of October, 1869.

R. K. MASSENGILL,
JOSEPH A. MABRY,
Trustees.

oct21y

FOR SALE.

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2½ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.

The house and land contains 7 and 10-100 acres, and is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are good.

I would exchange this property for buildings or other property.

D. C. KELLOGG.

Nos.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR FLOATER.—H. R. SHERROD, of Fayette county, is the regular Republican of the Convention of July 15th, for Floater, on the platform of Universal Suffrage, Impartial Suffrage, Anti-Appropriations or "Jobs," and in opposition to militia in time of peace, on which questions we are authorized to announce his claims to the people of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties. jy17

IN compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton. D. C. GLAUGHTER.
je21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by ——— [jy23] M. ROSE, 97 Main street.

WANTS.

WANTED—By a young man, board in a nice private family, where there are none or but few boarders. Address, to-day or to-morrow, with terms, etc., W. B. A., 358 Front street.

WANTED—An intelligent and steady man as porter in a hardware store. Constant employment at good wages given to the right sort of a man. Young German preferred. Apply to ALLISON BROS.
aug1 270 Front street.

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Possession required between the 25th of August and 1st of September. Address, James B. Carpenter & Co., 45 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy29

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy29

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. je2

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant Cottage Home.
jy29 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two-story frame House, six (6) rooms and large back yard, on the corner of Third and Greenlaw streets. Terms very moderate. Apply at this office. aug1

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYERS RESIDENCE," on Jefferson Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy.
jy20 W. A. WHEATLEY, Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy15

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

WEDNESDAY, : : : AUGUST 4, 1869

Universal Suffrage Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,

DeWITT C. SENTER.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ALBERT J. TIPTON.

FOR SENATOR,

JOHN CUBBINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

H. TOWNSEND,

SAM H. JONES.

FOR FLOATER,

H. R. SHERROD,

Of Fayette.

Election, August 5th, 1869.

FRIENDS of Universal Suffrage! Stand by SENTER to-morrow. He has stood by the disfranchised people of Tennessee with a sublime courage. Since he first raised his voice for freedom, he has clung to his cause with all the zeal and honest enthusiasm of the Christians of the middle ages who hugged to their bosoms the Holy Cross. Governor SENTER has all the machinery of the State government in his own hands. He could have appointed Registrars with instructions to elect him. Upon the platform of continued strife, confusion and disfranchisement, he could have been elected Governor, and upon the ruins of the State he could have erected a theater upon which he and a few wicked spirits might have fiddled and danced, and debauched and squandered the people's money for two luxurious years. But within his great heart the crimson ore of patriotism and freedom dwelt. He felt that it was an outrage to longer subject freemen, the tax-paying people of Tennessee, to the infamous exactions of freebooters, who, while robbing them of their liberties and property, had loaded them with chains, and he raised the standard of Equality, Justice, Peace and Universal Suffrage. This champion for the cause of the rights and liberation of a persecuted people has nobly offered the olive branch of peace to the people of Tennessee. While gloom and despair was brooding over the State like a dark storm-cloud, he stretched forth his jewelled and generous hand, and the silvery lining begins to brighten up the verge of the horizon. His kind words have been like fruit to the starving captive, or manna to the hungry Israelites. They have aroused once more the sluggish spirits of a despondent people—touched the languid springs of hope and sent them forth again on the path of cheerful labor and social order. It would be black ingratitude, unpardonable recreancy to desert such a man on to-morrow. Governor SENTER has identified himself with the friends of peace, order and universal suffrage. Elect him, and the people, not only of Tennessee, but of the whole country will be inspired with confidence; immigration will flow in upon us—bringing what we so much need, both capital and labor, unequaled by our history heretofore. We have a genial climate, and superior resources, and occupy a central position, and when strife shall have been banished from the State and confidence restored capital and immigration will pour into the bosom of our State, and our people will march on to prosperity and happiness, and no mind can contemplate the proud, grand, powerful position we will occupy. Let us elect SENTER and make our record in the future more glorious than the past. But woe be unto the State of Tennessee and her hopeful people, if, by any accident, STOKES and his confederates in despotism and mischief should ascend to power. The terrible possibility of the election of such bold, bad men, and the reflection upon the frightful consequences to our material interests from such a catastrophe, is surely enough to strike terror to the souls of good men and inspire them with zeal and activity for SENTER. Men of property should shudder at the bare contingency of the election of those who would rekindle the fires that have been consuming the best interests of the State for four years. Men who own lands, stocks of the State, or of any corporation, and who are engaged in any sort of business depending upon the prosperity of the community are being brought to calculate what will be the worth of their lands, their stocks, or their business, if disfranchisement and confusion still continues. Unless we secure a permanent peace through the panacea of Universal Suffrage, all prosperity is at an end in Tennessee, Immigration will cease to flow as if a terrible plague raged throughout our borders; capital, like a frightened bird, will fly away, gaunt poverty will reign, and to get rid of the carpet-bag rogues a tax-ridden people would seek new homes. These great disasters can be averted by the election of SENTER. Then let every voter to-morrow march to the polls and cast a vote for Universal Suffrage—for SENTER, who is identified with the best interests of the people; whose best energies will be given to build up the fortunes of Tennessee; who has placed himself between the defenseless and disfranchised people and the hordes of Radicals who would still dishonor and disgrace them.

THE people of Tennessee are weary unto death of strife and agitation, and are daily thanking GOD that there is no longer a pretext for contemptible demagogues to peril the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the State with their senseless gabble. We are all about to enjoy a healthy reaction after four years of strife and discord. After Thursday next the dismal and melancholy croakers—CASSANDRAS of the State, will be stripped of their occupations. The people are learning to laugh at them, and if they are not incurable, nothing will cure them of the blue-devils sooner than a little ridicule. The general rejoicings of reflecting men of all parties, and the bright auspices which have dawned upon the country since the banner of universal suffrage has been unfurled, is now only disturbed by the frantic howlings of those who prate about Democracy and the necessity of preserving the Radical party in all its proscriptiveness. The people of Tennessee are determined to have peace. They are marching to the polls, not to secure a Democratic victory or a Republican triumph; but a triumph for Universal Suffrage, the only issue in the canvass and the success of which will give quiet and repose, reconcile an estranged people and promote the prosperity of the State. The people are preparing to remedy all evils—to put the brand of disapprobation upon the perpetual agitators and trafficking speculators. All such will be left at home, and plain, practical business men from the farm and the workshop will be sent to legislate for the best interests of the State, and not for individual schemes of personal aggrandizement. "Let us have peace." The war party was born to die, and it is fast dying. We want no war party in time of peace The carpet-bagger's occupation will soon be gone. He now spends his ample leisure in arraying the negro against the white man, in stirring up strife and hate between the two races in order that he may secure office. But after Thursday next the carpet-bagger will renounce politics and leave the colored man to his fate. Having squeezed him like a lemon and used him as a hewer of wood and drawer of water, he will throw him away as a worthless rind and leave the negro to make his own destiny with the people against whom he has voted and whose enfranchisement he opposes. We trust the negro on Thursday next will join his voice in the song for peace throughout the State, and shout the loud chorus of universal suffrage.

JUDGING from recent comments in the *Appeal* and the Nashville *Press and Times*, one would naturally suppose that when the disfranchised people of Tennessee ascend to power they will burst like unlaired tigers upon their implacable enemies, and give vent to their pent up vengeance of four years, by one long, wild cry of extermination. We tell the *Press and Times*, to suffer no further alarm. Victory in the present contest will not be the signal to pounce upon Radicals and avenge the wrongs of four years. Vengeance is beneath the dignity of a great party. A brave man is always magnanimous, and forgiving. The fox preferred the old plethoric brood of flies to the new famished swarm; and nothing will be contributed toward tranquilizing the people, and promoting the prosperity of the State, by driving from power a conclave of sick and sated tyrants to make place for a new pack of bloodhounds, who believe that victory would be almost worthless unless past injuries were wiped out by swift and terrible retribution. No such feeling finds a lodgment in the great popular heart of those who have been disfranchised, and who have so often bitterly complained of their wrongs and persecutions. Moderation in victory is as commendable as fortitude in adversity. *Vengeance!* It is irreverent to talk about exercising that which alone belongs to Him who sends the flowers, the harvest, the rain, the storm, the sleet and snow. It is no vanity for us to say that we have, perhaps, been as much traduced and calumniated as any "rebel" in Tennessee; but we cherish no feelings of vengeance toward our calumniators. This life is quite too short, and its positive duties and responsibilities too imperative, for a MAN raised above the brute, or inspired with the hope of heaven, to have time, or to furnish fit occasion to perform the part of a petty despot by kicking a vanquished foe. We are told that poets learn in sadness and sorrow what they sing in song, and while groaning under despots we have felt too keenly the sweets of freedom ever to think of placing our heel upon the neck of a man born in the image of his GOD. We have learned in the hard school of experience that one touch of kindness will do more towards subduing an erring spirit than oppression. MACAULEY says of the contest between Holland and France, that whilst the "Generals were making peace, the Legislators were making war," and we cannot believe, that in the present hallowed hour, whilst the people are making peace, that our State Legislature will be filled with besotted fanatics, who will be guilty of the wicked folly the great crime of retaliating upon a defenseless prisoner, however cruel and black may have been his mode of warfare. The victory we propose achieving to-morrow must be wielded for a higher, nobler, better purpose than revenge. But we have no fears as to the future. Our people will not fail to learn, as other conquerors have failed, the grand truth that "perfect love is absolute peace and boundless power." Prudence, if not patriotism, points to that magnificent future which awaits the people of Tennessee, if they will hereafter walk where Truth and Justice lead the way, and point to the picture of a mighty, homogeneous people reposing in peace and prosperity. The giant Mississippi is sometimes divided by an envious island, but the two currents speedily unite again and flow on in strength and unity. That the people of Tennessee, who have been separated for four years by the mad passions born in civil war, may unite again, and flow on in mingled harmony and brotherly love, is the earnest desire of every patriot, who yearns for peace as much as he scorns revenge.

DESPOTISM is losing its hold, claw by claw, upon the people. The lacerated and bleeding form of Virginia is fast emerging from the clutches of the accursed monster. Tennessee is soon to lift the chains from her ankles. Since it has been known that despotism is to be driven in disgrace from our State, a kind and conciliatory feeling is everywhere developing itself. The Radicals have at last learned that the best way to cure "disloyalty" is to remove the inequality of rights which makes men "disloyal." A perpetual attempt of the minority to rule the majority would have kept the State of Tennessee forever in the distracted condition of Ireland and Poland. But peace is coming. The voice of a people, weary of strife, hate and anarchy, is leaping in thunder among the hills of East Tennessee, and it comes rolling down to the waters of the majestic Mississippi like a mighty avalanche overwhelming those who have mocked at its approach, and who now vainly attempt to stay its resistless course.

"Our birds of song are silent now,
There are no flowers blooming;
Yet life bears in the frozen bough,
And Freedom's spring is coming!
And Freedom's Tide comes up alway,
Though we may stand in sorrow,
And our good bark aground to-day,
Shall float again to-morrow."

THE issues of the canvass are understood, and every man has made up his mind how to vote. As is well known, the STOKESITES have two legislative tickets in the field. Sugar HAMILTON will not receive twenty white votes for Senator. Nor will he obtain the votes of any colored people of respectability and intelligence. Only those who can be whipped in by the bummers in his pay will support him. All others who belong to the STOKES wing will vote for Low. No colored man who has any self-respect will disgrace himself by casting a vote for the notorious sugar TOM, of commissary memory. HAMILTON, shunned by the black men who work for a livelihood, is bidding for the support of only the depraved and vicious. This is the general understanding relative to these two Radical champions. But no matter how the Radical vote is cast, the universal suffrage ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

HERETOFORE the Loyal Leaguers and Radical negroes have resorted to every species of intimidation to prevent either white or black voting against their candidates. Many colored voters desire to vote for universal suffrage but are deterred by threats of personal violence or private injury by men of their own color. This kind of hectoring gasconade has about played out. Blustering and bullying will not control the present election as it has done for the last three years. The people desire a fair election and they are going to have it. Let every man who has the proper certificate vote. But no legal voter will be driven from the polls.

THE Executive Committee for Shelby County at their last regular meeting, earnestly recommend that on Thursday next, the day of the election, all business men and citizens, who have the welfare of the State at heart, close their places of business and turn out and work for the cause. Let the people be a great committee of safety on that day, having in charge the safety of our dear State. Let no man stand back, lest our women shame us. Let all go out, and bear the heat and burden of the day. God save the commonwealth!

THE utmost vigilance should be exercised to-morrow. HAMILTON and his dirty gang will scruple at no outrage. They have made extensive arrangements for importing a large number of colored voters. Special trains have been employed for this purpose. We understand arrangements have been made for voting these negroes in all the wards of the city. Our friends should be constantly active. Our challengers must be watchful, or all sorts of frauds will be perpetrated.

TO-DAY in every county and city in the State the people are getting ready for the great contest to-morrow, to which every other that has occurred in the history of this commonwealth is but a small skirmish. The people realize their danger and will be every one at his post to-morrow, knowing that if they do not all toe the mark, their foes will triumph, but that if they do their duty our entire ticket will triumph in the county by three thousand majority.

IN Montgomery county there have been two Universal Suffrage candidates for the Legislature—Messrs. LYLES and KARSUFF. The STOKES candidate is a negro named WILLIAMS. A few days since the friends of Universal Suffrage held a convention and nominated Mr. JACOB THOMBURG. LYLES and KARSUFF have since withdrawn, and THOMBURG will be elected by a large majority.

AS THE day of trial draws nigh, we hear of greater accessions of colored men to the right side. They are beginning to see in what a false position they place themselves by refusing the whites the right of suffrage, which the latter are by a large majority willing to accord to *them*.

ALL over the State the people are moving. We hear but one account from every county, and that is that there is the greatest enthusiasm for the election of SENTER and good legislators.

HAVEN'T you registered yet? For shame! Are you secretly for STOKES' disfranchisement and hate? If you want TOM HAMILTON elected, say so, by refusing to secure your certificates.

The Chicago Gamblers.

The gambling houses of Chicago are said to clear an average of $3,000,000 a year in faro alone. No reference or estimate has been attempted of the amounts won and lost at other styles of playing, and no note has been taken of the sums squandered at private games. There are forty known gambling houses in that city. Of these six are leading or combination houses, fourteen are medium establishments—those that for justice are called "thief" houses—and the remainder are ten cent games. Each principal gaming house supports, irrespective of the proprietors, about twenty-five employes.

By means of the following process the presence of wool in a piece of silk less than half an inch square, can be detected in a very short time. A half grain of the material is to be boiled in about half a cubic inch of potash lye, to which about ten times as much distilled water is to be added. To one-third of a cubic inch of this liquid a few drops of a diluted solution of nitrous oxide of sodium are to be added. If no violet tinge is developed, the experimenter may be assured that there is not the least fragment of wool mixed with the silk.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

Important Treasury Regulation About Refunding Taxes.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The following was to-day issued from the Treasury Department:

"The following regulation prescribed for the information of officers of the Internal Revenue and all others whom it may concern, signed C. DELANO, Treasury Department:

"WASHINGTON, August 3, 1869.—The following additional regulations in relation to claims for refunding of taxes is hereby prescribed: No claim or application hereafter made for refunding of taxes will be entitled to consideration by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, unless the same shall be filed with the Commissioner within two years from date of the payment of this tax, or in case of claims already accrued within two years from this date. WM. B. RICHARDSON,

"Acting Secretary of State."

CINCINNATI.

The Textile Exposition — A Fine Affair.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Jessee McAllister, of Chicago, Secretary of the Wool Growers' Association of the Northwest, spoke at the opening of the Textile Exposition this afternoon.

The exhibition of fabrics was made in two adjacent stores, and in Senter's magnificent block. All were filled with goods. The variety is great, and in quality, were fine. Business men, who have inspected them, confess that hitherto they have been ignorant of the extent of the perfection attained in the manufacture of woolen goods in the West. Entries have been made by retail manufacturers. With very few exceptions, large numbers of people have come from abroad, and more will come to-morrow and Thursday to see it. Citizens are elated at the success of the exhibition, which so far exceeds their most sanguine expectations. Throngs visited it to-day, all of whom expressed unqualified satisfaction. At three o'clock this afternoon a formal meeting took place.

SARATOGA.

Meeting of the American Dental Association.

SARATOGA, August 3.—The American Dental Association commenced its eighth annual session at Union Hall this morning. The Association was called to order by J. Taft, of Cincinnati, President. Delegates were present from all parts of the country, including Vice-President Homer Judd, of St. Louis; Secretary Jas. McComis, of Hartford; Edgar Polk, of St. Louis; and Treasurer W. L. Goddard, of Louisvillle. Also, the leading dentists of Chicago, Detroit, New Orleans, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. J. A. Amhler, of New York, made an address of welcome, ending with a proclamation.

LOUISVILLE.

Desperation of a "Played Out" Politician — The Plot of Stokes, Boutwell & Co. to Overturn the Government of Tennessee—Drowning Men Clutch at Straws.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—The *Courier-Journal* has advices from Nashville, which purport to be from a reliable source, making some startling disclosures concerning the plans of the Stokes' party in Tennessee. These advices assert that it is the intention of General Stokes to assemble a Legislature of his own at Nashville to organize a separate State Government, and to call upon General Cooper, of the militia, for his assistance. Cooper is said to be committed to the conspiracy. The Federal office-holders and the Republican municipal authorities of Nashville are also a part of it. The scheme is attributed to Horace Maynard, but it is said to have the approval of Secretary Boutwell and active Republican leaders at Washington.

In lieu of the militia, which are disbanded, General Cooper expects to be backed by the Grand Army of the Republic. The object of this announcement is to create a conflict, calling for the interposition of Congress, which will be memoralized on the subject.

It is expected that the Administration will protect General Stokes and his party until Congress meets.

FOREIGN.

Disquiet Foreshadowed in Spain—Schleswig-Holstein Redivivus—A Letter to Marshal Serrano—Dreadful Accident in Saxony—International Exhibition in Turin.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, August 3.—Preliminary surveys for a ship canal through Schleswig-Holstein to connect the Baltic and North seas is completed. It is thought Prussia will undertake the work.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 3.—A letter from Madrid says that the state affairs in that country indicate a disquieting prospect ahead, full of gloom and confusion. The Government has no fears of the Carlist's success, but do not think all is lost for the Prince of Austrias.

By the French Cable.]

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 2.—The Captain General of Madrid addresses a letter to Marshal Serrano and General Prim, in which he says: "I took part in the revolution hoping to see morality, law and justice succeed former abuses. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived. Greater abuses, wide spread immorality and deplorable anarchy prevail—disasters to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end to. The Constitution, Monarchy and the immediate choice of a King is indispensible. If the Government does not shortly consider this question I shall abandon all hope as to consolidation, and will abandon the revolution to return to private life." This letter, read in the Council of Ministers, created a profound sensation.

By the English Cable.]

SAXONY.

DRESDEN, August 3.—A dreadful accident occurred yesterday in the coal mines in the mountain district, near this city. Over three hundred persons were killed outright. No particulars. The accident is attributable to the stormy weather.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, August 2.—An international exhibition is to be held in Turin in 1872 to commemorate the completion of Mount Cenis Tunnel.

HALIFAX.

Arrival of a Gunboat Freighted with Yellow Fever.

HALIFAX, August 3.—The gunboat Eclipse arrived from the Rio Grande. She had eighteen deaths from yellow fever. The frigate Barracouta also arrived with yellow fever on board.

NEW YORK.

Suspension of an Eminent Greek Firm.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The suspension of the eminent Greek firm of Rodocanachi & Fraughiod was reported this afternoon, and created considerable talk. This firm had its headquarters at London, and branches at New York, Rio Janeiro, Constantinople and other foreign cities. The house has always enjoyed a very high credit, and passed through a number of financial panics. The amount of liabilities are not known. It is expected the suspension was caused by a rise in gold at Rio—the firm being short.

ST. LOUIS.

An Iron Sea-going Propeller to be Built.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade, a committee of twelve was appointed to raise by subscription the sum of $120,000 to build an iron sea-going propeller, to inaugurate direct trade between St. Louis and foreign and domestic ports. Said vessel to be of 1000 tons cargo capacity, and not to draw over six feet of water, light.

RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—River falling, with six feet ten inches in the canal and fifteen and a half feet in the channel.

Departed—Mary Houston, for Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—River falling steadily ten inches every twenty-four hours.

Arrived—Marble city. Departed—Belle St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Arrived Lizzie Gill. Departed—Silver Spray, for Cincinnati.

CAIRO, August 2.—The river fell twelve inches. Weather clear and warm.

Down—Mohawk, at ten last night; Mollie Able, at six o'clock; Emma, at nine a.m.; Nightingale, at six p.m. Up—City of Cairo, at four p.m.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Wheat very firm, at $1 56@1 58. Corn, $1 05@1 07. Cotton steady; sales of 1,300 bales uplands at 33½c. Flour, $5 90@6. Whisky in fair request, at $1 10. Rice quiet. Coffee in fair request. Sugar, Cuba, 11@12½c; Havana, 11@12c. Molasses dull.

Money is moderately active to-day. Call loans, 7 per cent. on stocks, and 5@6 per cent. on Governments. At one time during the day there were some loans made at 4 per cent. on Governments, but those were exceptional. Discount market dull, at 8@10 per cent. Sterling dull, at 109½@110. A New Orleans house has drawn for $550,000 on the growing cotton crop. Gold opened at 135¾, fell to 135¼, rallied to 136¼ under a purchase of of $900,000 for the suspended Greek firm, and closed weaker at 135¼. Carrying rates are 5½@7. Clearances, $42,000,000. It is reported that 500,000 will be expected to-morrow, but the story is improbable. Governments are firmer. State bonds are dull and lower. Old Tennessee bonds, 62½; new, 56. Stocks dull; fluctuations light. Market generally steady.

Dry goods business more active, and, with few exceptions, prices remain unchanged. Bleached satinet jeans are reduced from 18 to 17½c. Kersege colored cotton jeans from 17½ to 17c, and double bleached ditto from 18 to 19c. Caledonia brown—Canton flannels have advanced from 19@20c. Linseys firm, at 25@26½c. Amoskeak brown sheetings are scarce and worth 19c. The Middlesex Companies Excelsior Structures Shawls are now open, and jobbing at $9, regular, which is lower than for ten years past. Woolen shawls generally are now on exhibition, and the trade in these has been active from first hands.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—Cotton entirely nominal. Sales 90 bales. The first bale of the new crop is received. It came from Texas. Gold, 135¼. Sterling, 149½. New York sight drafts, ¼ prem. Flour dull; super, $5 75; double extra, $6 37; treble extra, $6 50. Corn, white, $1 10. Oats, 71c. Bran, $1 05. Hay, $29@31. Pork, $35 50. Bacon retailing at 16c for shoulders, 19½c for clear ribs, and 19½c for clear sides. Hams, 24@25c. Lard unchanged. Sugar and molasses dull and unchanged. Whisky, $1 09 and $1 22½. Coffee unchanged.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—Super. flour, $4 75@5 25. Wheat, no spring offering. Corn, 77@95c. Oats, 50@65c. Rye, 87@90. Whisky, $1 07. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork, $34 50. Bulk meats, 14c for shoulders, and 17½@18c for clear sides. Bacon, 15½c for shoulders, and 18½@19½c for clear sides. Lard, 18½@19c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Flour unchanged. Corn, 90c. Oats, new, 40@55c. Whisky, $1 08. Pork, $35 50. Bulk meats, 14c for shoulders, and 16½c for sides. Bacon, 15½c for shoulders, and 18½@19c for clear sides. Hams, 24@25c. Lard held at 19½c. Groceries unchanged. Red wheat, $1 20@1 50; white, $1 40@1 50. Butter, 25@30c. Eggs, 14c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, August 3—Flour, spring extra, $6@7. Wheat, $1 36½. Corn, 80@87. Oats, 53@55c. Rye, 96@$1 01. Pork, 33 50@33 75. Barley, $1 35. Highwines, 104@104½. Cubs sugar, 13@14½c. Hams, 17@17½c. Bulk shoulders, 13½@13½c. Loose lard, 15½@15½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Super flour, $4 50@4 75. Corn, 85c. Oats, 70c. Groceries unchanged. Sales of 105 hhds tobacco at 6@21c. Bacon, 16c for shoulders, and 19½@19½c for clear sides. Hams, 23½c. Lard, 19½c. Highwines, $1 10.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 3.—Consols, 93; 5-20's, 83½. Bonds in Frankfort, 88½@88¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 13@13½d. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Weather wet. California white wheat, 10s@10s 8; red Western 9s 6d. Western flour, 24s. Corn, English, 27s 6d. Oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 41s.

London cotton in Havre, 154c on the spot.

Tennessee News.

John M. Bass is a candidate for Mayor of Nashville. He is the present Receiver.

The eclipse, of which so much has been said in the papers, comes off on Saturday. It can be seen from Bristol, East Tennessee.

Mr. S. W. McClelland, while riding with a lady to whom he was engaged, was thrown from a horse near Carthage, Tennessee, the other day, horribly mangled and killed.

Squire William Wood is no longer a candidate for Floater from Maury and Williamson counties. W. O'Neill Perkins, of Williamson, will be elected by a heavy majority.

J. C. Sanders, of Giles, and Lucius P. Bright, of Lincoln, both Senter and Suffrage candidates to represent the Pictorial Districts of Giles, Lincoln and Marshal in the Legislature, met at Cornersville last Thursday, by previous agreement, for a compromise, so that only one candidate will be before the people for that position.

General D. H. Hill has been elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of West Tennessee College.

Newton Hasker, Representative from Washington county in the last General Assembly, and who offered himself for reelection, has withdrawn, leaving Colonel Kirk and S. K. N. Patton in the field. He was for Stokes.

A jealous lover in DeKalb county, Tennessee, the other day shot his rival in the presence of the female cause of the "green-eyed monster."

Governor Senter has gone to Granger county to vote.

A very intelligent Nashville detective estimates the number of men who have killed somebody their life time, now in Tennessee, at 1100.

A. J. spoke at Maryville, East Tennessee, Monday.

Thirteen business houses are now under contract, or building in Pulaski, which is very flourishing.

On last Monday, Miss Jennie Williamson, daughter of W. Williamson, Esq., at Green Hill, met with a very severe accident. While riding along the road her horse stumbled and fell, throwing her off and breaking her leg.—*Lebanon Herald.*

We learn from the Trenton *Gazette* that Wm. Powell, who has lately become notorious as the man suddenly struck deaf and dumb, has been restored to speech and hearing by being shocked with a galvanic battery, in that town.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MONAGHAN.—The friends and acquaintances of Matthew and Jennie Monaghan are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their youngest son, Lawrence J., from their residence, on Jones and Smith avenue, near New Raleigh road, this, Wednesday, afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Services at St. Peter's Cathedral, at 3 o'clock. Carriages at J. C. Holst's & Co.'s, No. 320 Main street.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Attractive sale of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

Thursday Morning, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock,

—BY—

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,

Corner Second and Adams Streets.
aug1

NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SUP'T METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 15 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1869.

AT the Gubernatorial election, to be held on the 5th instant, the laws and ordinances designed for the preservation of peace and order must be observed.

All liquor saloons must be kept closed until sundown. Liquor and conference with legal voters, by intimidation, threatening or bribery, will subject the offender to arrest. Persons found about the polls with deadly weapons will be at once arrested.

aug3 W. H. PEARNE, Sup't C. M. P.

Notice.

ON the 19th of July I sold out my interest in the Picture and Framing business to John Schumat, Esq., whom I recommend favorably to my old customers and friends.

F. KATZENBACH.

New Firm.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he will continue the Picture and Frame business, at the old stand, 327 Main street, being a practical workman, myself, I will attend to all the details of the business in person, and guarantee satisfactory work. All kind of ornamental gilting on mirrors, etc., attended to.

JOHN SCHUMM.
aug1

GROCERS.

N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
250 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
300 kegs Lard.
100 hhds. Ls. Sugar.
200 sacks Coffee.
300 phds. Molasses—hhds., bbls., hlfs. and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging, (S. & M. N. Y. pr., Laudeman, and J. & D. Rox.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails, and sizes.
500 bbls. Flour—North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.

aug1&3m HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Ruffin, Finney & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be wound up by James D. Ruffin, who is alone authorized to collect debts due Ruffin, Finney & Co. J. D. RUFFIN.
T. C. FINNEY.

Memphis, Tenn., August 2, 1869.

New Firm.

JAMES D RUFFIN will continue the Commission and Cotton Factorage business at the old stand of Ruffin, Finney & Co., No. 15 Union street, up-stairs, Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, under the firm name and style of J. D. Ruffin & Co., where all persons indebted to the late firm of Ruffin, Finney & Co. are requested to call and settle, either by cash or note. Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. J. D. RUFFIN & CO.
Memphis, August 2, 1869. aug3

GROCERS.

Hartley & Gurley,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in Groceries,

Provisions and Country Produce,

180 DESOTO STREET,

S. E. cor. Linden, Memphis, Tennessee.

Advances Made on Consignments.
jy24&6w

GROCERS.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 500 bbls. "Jo DAVIES" PORK, 250 bbls. WHISKY and 1000 bbls. FLOUR. Some of the flour is as good as Mascontah, and we will sell it at lower. It is just received from the mills in Fayette. Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.

aug1 WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.
Nos. 4 and 6 Howard Row.

ELLIOTT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY

To the Merchants of Memphis, and Merchants and Planters on White, Little Red and Black Rivers:

THE undersigned have placed their new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Steamer

Legal Tender

In the Memphis and White river trade, as the regular Independent Tuesday Packet for Hoskins, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Des Arc, West Point, Searcy, Augusta, Jacksonport, Batesville and all points on White, Little Red and Black rivers. The entire crew of the steamer Des Arc has been transferred to the Legal Tender.

Thankful to you for your generous support in the past, we solicit a continuance of the same, and guarantee, with your assistance, to protect you against any MONOPOLY the entire season. Through bills of lading given to and from New York, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati. Shippers will please consign freight for us to care of Elliott & Miller, Memphis.

W. M. ELLIOTT,
JOHN B. ELLIOTT, Owners.
JOSEPH ELLIOTT,

THE MISSISSIPPI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous disease of the skin. See Report to L. I. Medical College, and statements of Physicians around it, free on application to

CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent,
P. O. Box 1958. 288 Pearl street, New York.

New Advertisements.

ASSESSMENTS.

GRAND PICNIC

To be given by the

Hibernian Mutual Relief Society,

At James Park,

On Wednesday, August 4th, 1869.

Tickets, $1, admitting one person and one child. aug3

"WILLETT'S"

No. 27 Adams Street,

Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.

J. R. WILLETT & CO.
jy31

GINS.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Agents for the sale of

Gullett's Steel Brush Gins

HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.

ORGILL BROS & CO.,
Nos. 410 and 412, corner
Front and Monroe streets.
aug1

PROFESSIONAL.

HENRY S. FOLK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Brownsville, Tenn.

PROMPT attention paid to collections on notes, book accounts, etc., in Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison and adjoining counties in West Tennessee.

Refers to Judge Henry G. Smith, Memphis, Tennessee. aug1

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Taylor and Jacob Weller is this day dissolved by limitation, Geo. W. Taylor retiring; Jacob Weller assuming all indebtedness of the firm, and is alone authorized to collect all debts due the firm.

GEO. W. TAYLOR.
JACOB WELLER.

ON retiring from the above firm, I take pleasure in recommending to my friends, customers and the public generally my successors, Messrs. Jacob Weller & Son, and solicit for them a full share of patronage.

GEO. W. TAYLOR.

NEW FIRM.

MESSRS. JACOB WELLER & SON, having succeeded the late firm of Taylor & Weller, will continue the General Produce and Commission business. With facilities increased and prompt attention to all consignments and orders sent us, we hope to merit in the future, as in the past, the confidence and patronage of both old and new customers.

JACOB WELLER & SON.
JOHN J. WELLER.
July 31, 1869 aug1

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS and CAPS

—AT—

Reduced Prices,

—AT—

WHEATON & CO.'S.

BEFORE removing to our new stand, No. 279 Main street, (Handian & Co.'s,) we will sell our stock of Hats and Caps at greatly reduced prices.

Straw Hats at Cost.

WHEATON & CO.,
aug1 279 Main street.

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. HUNTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Late Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis.)

Office No. 40 North-Court Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

WILL prosecute claims against the Federal Government for arrears of pay, and other claims during the war, and practice in all the courts of Memphis and the Supreme Court.
jy10

FURNISHING GOODS.

JO VAULX, JR., of Tenn. D. A. WALTHALL,

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY : : : AUGUST 4, 1869

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be rendered every few weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Daily Avalanche is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY AVALANCHE mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month. tf

Old papers, suitable for wrapping, for sale at this office by the hundred.

TO COUNTRY VOTERS.

Registration Notice.

All persons who have lost their certificates of Ware, Logue, Davis, Sears and Williams, will receive duplicates upon proper affidavit of the loss filed.
JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County.

News in Brief.

Mr. W. Ivie Westbrook, of that sterling paper the Brownsville *Bee*, is in the city.

Our friend W. Y. Cirode returned yesterday after a short visit to the East. We are under obligations to him for late New York papers.

John P. Hill, Esq., of the cotton house which bears his name, arrived in town yesterday, after a brief recreation in the country, and looks fair, fat and jolly.

William Muller assaulted Michael Weisher yesterday, and threatened to do him grievous bodily harm. Muller was arrested and examined before Justice Kiernan, who bound him over.

George Cole, a young darkey, showed his respect to his step-father yesterday by striking him over the head with a brick. George is in custody at the Adams street station.

Charles Boyd, who committed a murderous assault on Charles Nelson with a knife, a couple of days ago, was brought before Justice Foley, who committed him to jail to await his trial at the present term of the Criminal Court.

Bob Riley was accused by Mrs. McDonald with assaulting her in a house in Pinch, yesterday, before Justice Millard. The testimony showed that the charge was frivolous, and the defendant was discharged.

A man named Wm. Wheeler was before Justice Millard yesterday for thrashing his wife. He did not attempt to deny the accusation, and entered into bonds to keep the peace towards his wife and all the citizens of the State of Tennessee for the space of six months.

A woman named Georgiana Hicks complained to Justice Kiernan yesterday that on Monday Pat Joice laid his hand upon her other than in the way of kindness, and procured a warrant for his arrest. The evidence, however, failed to substantiate the charge, and Pat was set at liberty and went on his way rejoicing.

Dick Smith was brought up before Justice Kiernan yesterday on the charge of stealing a pair of pants and ten dollars in money, the property of Miss Adelia Frank. Decided not to think she had any use for the "unmentionables," and so he thought he would appropriate them. The case was continued till to-day.

A negro named Stephen Guthins was brought up before Justice Griffith yesterday charged with knocking down his wife and abusing her in a brutal manner. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and expressed himself sorry for what he had done, and Justice Griffith let him off with a light fine of two dollars, with costs.

A stout, good-looking young man about twenty-one years of age, by the name of Brummell, procured a warrant yesterday for the arrest of an old lady, said to be eighty-seven years of age, on a charge of assault and battery. The case came up for investigation before Justice Millard yesterday forenoon, who, after hearing the evidence, released the defendant and ordered the prosecution to pay the costs.

Sam Boyd, *alias* Wm. Hunter, and John Bryant, the two negroes who were arrested on the charge of being accessories to the murder of W. N. Staylings, at Council Bend, Crittenden county, Arkansas, as reported in the AVALANCHE yesterday morning, were given in charge to Sheriff Hardin, of Crittenden county, yesterday afternoon, and conveyed to Arkansas. They made a full confession of the murder, and expressed a wish to return to Arkansas without waiting for a requisition from the governor of that State.

To the Voters of the Fourteenth Civil District.

The undersigned, having announced himself as a candidate for the office of Constable of said District, desires to call the attention of the voters to the importance of selecting a suitable person to fill that office. Heretofore the majority of voters have considered the office of constable of minor importance, and the result of this neglect of their duty has imposed on the community many deputies of irresponsible persons, who, in many cases, having business entrusted in their hands, they have neglected their duty and betrayed this trust; and now, with the battle cry of reform, suffrage and retrenchment, do not forget to cast a vote for *the* constable.
2t J. W. RAMSY.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Address Last Evening by General Pillow in the Chamber of Commerce.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce last evening for the purpose of listening to an address on "Chinese immigration" by General Gideon J. Pillow.

Mr. E. M. Apperson was called to the chair, and Captain W. L. Trask officiated as secretary.

The chairman in a few words explained the objects of the meeting, and introduced General Pillow to the audience.

General Pillow, on coming forward, was cordially received. He commenced his address by stating that they were all well aware that he had been engaged for a number of years in the planting of cotton. He had now, however, discovered that the labor they had now in the South was not reliable. He had tried to experiment with that labor, but he found that he could not utilize it under the present condition of things, and then when the Chinese movement was inaugurated he felt that Chinese labor was the kind really wanted in the Southern country. He then proceeded to speak in glowing terms of the condition of the country around Memphis previous to the war. All the roads leading to the city were crowded with wagons of all kinds, bringing in cotton to the city, while at the same time wagons were to be seen in all directions carrying out supplies for the farmers and planters. So large was the trade that the roads were almost impassible for carriages. Over a hundred magnificent steamers were plying on the river, and Memphis gave promise of soon being one of the leading and most prosperous cities in the entire country. This was all owing to the large amount of cotton raised in this section of the country. A great change had however, taken place in this respect, and he had only to ask them if they had 500,000 bales of cotton coming into the city this year, would it not give an impetus to all kinds of business? The Northern man would come here to buy, the manufacturer would come to Memphis for their staple, and the planters would require a large amount of supplies, and in fact every interest in the country would be benefitted.

Previous to the war, the large cotton trade was building up the South in all directions, and if nothing had happened to retard its price, the Mississippi Valley would have been the richest section in the world. He then went on to inquire where were now many of the merchant princes who had done business in this city at the time he had referred to. Many of them had passed away, but he was glad to see that there was still a large number of them to be found on the streets of the city busily engaged in Memphis. He next alluded to the present condition of Memphis, and said that, to a certain extent, the trade of the city had been paralyzed, and that rents had fallen all over the city. He asked what had caused this, and replied that Memphis had greatly suffered by the war. The city had not been burdened as was the case with other cities throughout the South. The magnificent river still flowed in front of their city, but still the trade of the city was in a languishing condition. The railroads of the State had all suffered, and had all fallen into the hands of receivers, when it would have been better for all parties if they had gone into bankruptcy at once, for the Controller's statement had informed them that all the money ever received from these receivers was $2500, and that had been paid by John Brownlow before he got the "hang of the thing." He attributed all these facts to the great loss sustained in the amount of cotton raised owing to the want of labor in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and other States of the South. He believed that under the present system of labor, they had got to the maxium of twenty-five thousand bales of cotton, while by the introduction of more profitable labor and the bringing of the land into cultivation, the crop would be at least doubled. He remarked that the present system of labor would gradually disappear, and their lands would be overrun with weeds, and therefore energetic steps were required to be taken to induce a new system of labor into the South so as to cultivate the lands at present lying waste. He then spoke in glowing terms of the great benefit that would accrue to the people of the South by the introduction of Chinese immigrants, and said that whenever they got their system fully organized and proved that Chinese labor was suitable to this section of the country they would receive help from all quarters. He felt certain that General Grant would favor the Chinese movement no matter what Mr. Boutwell, and some of the other members, would think about it, and referred to the treaties at present existing between the United States and China. General Pillow then read a long letter published in the Cincinnati *Gazette* relative to the Chinese in California, which praised them highly for their honesty, integrity, faithfulness and sobriety, and closed by stating that they were only idolators, and that they burned incense to propitiate his Satanic majesty.

He closed with a powerful appeal to the citizens to come forward and subscribe for stock in the Chinese Immigration Society about to be organized in this city in a few days. General Pillow closed his interesting remarks amidst a round of applause.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn made a few remarks in opposition to the Chinese scheme of immigration which caused some amusement.

Mr. W. H. Cherry then submitted the following resolutions with a few appropriate remarks:

WHEREAS, Erroneous opinions have been formed as to the objects of Chinese immigration and labor movement lately organized here, resulting in opposition to the movement by many honest, well-meaning persons,

Resolved, That it is not the desire or intention of the people of this section of country inaugurating this movement to retaliate or evade any of the existing laws or regulations of the United States governing immigration, but that we only desire to procure voluntary immigration and labor suitable for our lands and climate.

Resolved, That in our efforts to procure laborers from China or the Eastern country, we do not intend to abate our efforts to procure and invite immigrants and laborers from all other countries, nor do we desire to oppress or wrong, in any manner, the laborers now among us.

Resolved, That we desire to employ all labor offered, but that with all our present resources, we are not able to cultivate more than one-half of the cleared land of the South, hence this movement for Chinese immigration.

The resolutions were adopted, and after some gentleman in the meeting had subscribed for stock in the society, the proceedings terminated.

ANOTHER RAILROAD CASUALTY.

A Fireman Knocked off a Car by a Bridge Beam and Killed.

We learn that on Sunday morning, about one o'clock, Wm. McBee, a fireman on passenger train No. 3, eastward bound, was struck on the head by a beam of a bridge near Dickson's, and instantly killed. He had started from the engine back to the rear car, on top the train, (a feat very unusual and hazardous on passenger coaches,) to get ice water, and forgetting to stoop, was dashed against the beam, breaking his neck and crushing his head. The body was carried four miles before the fact of his death was known. A passenger informed Conductor Kirby that some one had gone on top the train to get a free ride. A brakeman was sent up to look to it, who discovered the lifeless body. The Huntsville *Independent* says: "McBee has been several years on the road, and has a family living here. He was in poor circumstances, but the employes of the machine shop have contributed a considerable sum for burial and the immediate wants of his family."

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

At Bartlett, on Thursday, August 12th, 1869.

The anniversary meeting will take place as above stated. Tickets for members can be had of M. C. Cayce, Esq., Treasurer, No. 236 Second street, and of H. L. Priddy, Esq., Bartlett.

Officers of the Association—Colonel C. D. McLean, President; Major Jno. P. Tresevant, Secretary; M. C. Cayce, Esq., Treasurer.

Committee of Arrangements—H. L. Priddy, (Chairman,) Major B. S. Taylor, J. B. Mercer, G. M. Bartlett, Esq., Dr. L. L. Battle, Cham Jones, Benjamin Duncan, T. L. Giles, Captain A. D. Hunter, John Harding, Esq., Roscoe Field, E. W. Caldwell, T. C. Bleckley, Esq., Wm. Bettis, Amos Munson, Turner Hines, Jas. Brooks, Ed. Elam, F. C. Stevenson, Wm. Connell, R. M. Mason, Geo. C. Holmes, Geo. R. Redford, J. M. Coleman, T. B. Folger, Colonel Jesse Forrest, Jac. Steinkuhl, N. S. Bruce, B. F. Boon, J. M. Shelbey.

Committee on Finance—Colonel F. Titus, K. J. B. L. Winn, H. L. Guion, G. R. Redford, Chris. Steinkuhl, F. W. Smith, J. J. Murphy, Wm. F. Hardin, Dr. G. O. Buntyn, C. W. Goyer, James Elder, E. M. Apperson.

Committee of Reception, and to Wait upon the Ladies—Captain John Wilkinson, Captain A. G. Bettis, J. Rich. Wray, Esq., William A. Dunlap, Esq., Colonel Hu. D. Greer, Wm. L. McLean, John Titus, J. M. Boon, Dr. R. Trezevant, C. W. Johnson, Dr. Blackwell, Willie Ward, Henry T. Bragg, Monroe Shelby, Major Val. Peyton, E. Wooldridge, J. C. Powell, Robert L. Jones, John Godwin.

Marshal—George R. Powell, with the following gentlemen as assistants: Colonel Moses White, A. J. Hays, Esq., C. A. Rose, Esq., Captain A. S. Munson.

Orator—General Marcus J. Wright.

Badges can be procured from the Treasurer and H. L. Priddy, Esq.

Members, with their families, are requested to attend early, with such provisions as are usually provided. Those citizens who are disposed to become members, and are eligible, are requested to call on our secretary, Major John P. Trezevant, No. 240 corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and do so, or H. L. Priddy, Esq., at Bartlett.

Meats and vegetables intended to be cooked near the grounds must be ready by eight o'clock on the morning of the barbecue. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements will appoint proper persons to attend to this duty, and see that the different tables are properly supplied. The pit being *strictly private*, no meats or vegetables can be had therefrom, except by those in charge.

Gentlemen who have not been citizens of the county twenty years and desire to attend our anniversary celebration, can procure a ticket and a badge by applying to our treasurer, M. C. Cayce, Esq., or to H. L. Priddy, Esq., Bartlett, upon the payment of two dollars.

Persons going from Memphis on the Ohio Road can do so for fifty cents the round trip, special train leaving as following:

Leave Mem.	7:00 a.m.	Leave Bartlett	7:45 a.m.
" "	10:00 "	" "	10:45 "
" "	11:30 "	" "	12:15 p.m.
" "	1:30 p.m.	" "	1:45 "
" "	3:00 "	" "	3:45 "
" "	4:30 "	" "	5:15 "
" "	6:00 "	" "	6:45 "
" "	8:00 "	" "	8:45 "
" "	10:00 "	" "	11:30 "

C. D. McLEAN,
President of the Association.
AUGUST 1, 1869.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

A Card from Registrar Boughner.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In view of the difficulties that may occur on the day of election by the coming of crowds to the city, and to prevent violence, fraud and bloodshed, I hereby recommend that all persons vote at their several precincts and wards—ample arrangements having been made for holding the election at each precinct in the county and ward in the city. Instruction will be given to the various judges of election, in city *especially*, to require a *satisfactory reason* from every man offering to vote out of his own district or ward, for his absence therefrom.

I have also prepared for the several precincts of the county and wards of the city copies of the lists of all the voters, arranged for ready reference, showing all those in the county of Shelby entitled to vote. And I hereby give notice to all persons holding bogus certificates not to obstruct the polls by useless attempts to vote, as they will be detected and arrested by the police. Having consulted Sheriff Curry and Commissioner Pearne, they will furnish ample force to quell all disturbances that may occur.

JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the Election—A Card from Captain W. J. Ross.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In order to show how reliable was the authority for the remarks relative to Superintendent Ross, which appeared in an article in the AVALANCHE of this date, headed, "Intended Fraud—Discovery of an Attempt to Fill the City with Illegal Votes for Stokes," I here enclose a copy of a business letter addressed to Assistant Superintendent C. L. Anderson. The coaches are to be sent out on a regular train to Collierville only, and to be returned on regular trains. If the hauling of passengers by regular trains is an attempt to commit fraud and cast negro votes for Stokes, the conclusion must be constructive, as nothing in connection was intended or mentioned as to complexion of color or politics.

It has been customary to furnish special trains on any and all occasions when desired, regardless of politics, religion or color, provided the revenue justified it.

I am no politician. My position and duty require me to operate the road in the interest of the stockholders. I have no private interest to promote or ax to grind. Those who furnished the reliable information to the AVALANCHE may have.

W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 31, 1869.

C. L. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent:

DEAR SIR—I promised Sheriff Curry to send four coaches to Collierville on the evening of the 4th, to be brought in by Somerville or Junction accommodation on the morning of the 5th. Mr. Kinney will be on the train, and, with conductor, will count all the passengers on the four cars, and give certificates, which I will settle with Curry.

The cars are to be returned on the 6 or 9:45 p.m. train; full fare, return free. No fare to be collected for any on the four cars. Curry pays for them.

W. J. ROSS, Superintendent.

[In mentioning the matter which gave rise to Captain Ross' card of course there was no intention to reflect upon the railroad, which is simply a common carrier, without power to refuse transportation to persons able or willing to pay for it. Our object was to show what the Stokesites are doing and to prevent any contemplated fraud.—ED. AVALANCHE.]

THE HIBERNIAN PICNIC TO-DAY. The grand picnic under the auspices of the Hibernian Relief Society comes off to-day at James' Park, and is certain to be attended by thousands. The Sodality Silver Cornet Band will furnish the music, and the Hibernians will extend *cead mille failthe* to all who visit the park to-day. A fine time may be expected by all, and the street railway company will endeavor to accommodate all who wish to attend the festivities. The tickets are only one dollar, and admit a gentleman and two ladies.

In compliance with the request of many of my old friends, I announce myself a candidate for Magistrate for the Fourteenth Civil District of Shelby county, Tennessee.
tf J. H. SWAN.

W. W. C. Miller, corner Causey and Vance streets. Best dry ash wood in the city. 6t

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

CITY HALL, August 2, 1869.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis on Tuesday, August 3, 1869, present: Hon. J. T. Swayne, Mayor *pro tem.*; Messrs. Glancy, Foley, Joyce, Marshall, Black, Durff, Cartwright, Dyer, Holst, O'Donnell, Cisilla, Gallagher, Renner, Ogden, Mottel, Wolcott, Vincent, Ellis and Williams.

A quorum being announced, Alderman Dyer in the chair, the roll of Aldermen was called, and reading of the minutes suspended until Friday evening next, at half-past two o'clock p.m.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

The necessity grows more apparent each day for the rigid economy in your appropriations and reduction of expenses, whenever possible, which I have had the honor before to recommend and urge.

Pursuant to your resolution of the 6th of July, authorizing the Finance Committee, together with the Mayor *pro tem.*, to use the Little Rock Railroad stock, collaterally, to secure any past due claims against the city, and to borrow money for the purpose of defraying the monthly current expenses, we have been actively engaged about the matter, but have been unable to accomplish the same satisfactorily up to this time. On the contrary, a further financial difficulty has been thrown in our way, by a bill filed in Chancery by Mr. Davis, enjoining the city from using the stock as provided, except it be used with him, on the basis of a contract he assumes to have been made, a contract vastly to his advantage as a creditor, and as much or more to the disadvantage of the city, whereby, there can be little or no doubt, that our entire stock in the railroad named would become sacrificed and lost to the city, and, as I believe, the liability to Mr. Davis has remained yet uncancelled. The renewal of this large liability to him, already renewed to his advantage, (whether acquired by him, at first, at a greatly reduced rate, it is not now material to say), would of itself, the payments being at such short intervals, have devolved on the city, an obligation it would not have realized the means to meet in time, saying nothing of the additional sum to be loaned, and also, in like time, repaid. It would have been, also, an exceedingly partial arrangement, as against other and as meritorious claims, whilst the almost certain and final loss of our stock was an event the city and our people were not prepared to incur if possibly to be avoided. We were offered the necessary relief, the same in amount and on better time, by Mr. Brinkley, (or to be obtained through him), without making the stock liable for more than that comparatively small sum. It was our duty to the city, as her agents, to accept this latter offer in preference, whilst it was also in the power of Mr. Davis to have made the like offer and received, for himself, or conferred upon the city, the benefits of it.

It is unfortunate, indeed, that this stock is thus made the occasion of so much trouble to the city and her people, and of strife among contending parties.

I lay before you a communication, from the vigilant City Engineer, on the subject of procuring tar for the Nicolson pavements, should you cause it to be applied, as before recommended; and also a communication from Hon. H. G. Smith in relation to the alley contemplated over the grounds of Thomas Smith.

I have visited and inspected the City Hospital and its several apartments, and take pleasure in saying that I find the same in a condition of great comfort to our afflicted and homeless poor, and highly creditable to the accomplished gentleman and excellent physician in charge; the deficiencies or incompleteness being such only as more ample means could supply. Great cleanliness and neatness, system, harmony and attentiveness are manifest throughout the the institution and entire premises. I am advised that the Hospital Committee have given their personal attention, in good faith, to this interest of the city.

As our financial honor is involved so largely in the prompt payment of the interest on our time indebtedness, I beg to recommend to you to provide for ascertaining and keeping that fund, like the school fund, separate from others, and sacred to that use.

I take pleasure in saying that a letter of late date from our distinguished Chief Magistrate is forms me that he is hopeful, indeed cheerful, on the subject of his health, recently so much impaired as to require his absence from duty.

Dr. Plough, of New Orleans, proposes the establishment here of a marine, mechanical and manufacturing exhibition for the Southwest — a subject of great interest to this city. He is a gentleman of evident intelligence and public spirit, and brings to me the highest commendation from his Honor, the Mayor of New Orleans.

J. T. SWAYNE,
Mayor *pro tem.*
Received and ordered published.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, August 3, 1869.

Hon. J. T. Swayne Mayor pro tem:

SIR—As the periodical coating of the Nicolson pavement with tar seems to be essential to its preservation, I respectfully suggest the desirability of making some arrangement with the gas company by which the tar manufactured at their works may be utilized for the benefit of the city. If one half of the pavement now laid is coated with tar each year, it will require about 2000 barrels per annum, which, I am informed, exceeds the capacity of the works somewhat. The present reservoir at the works contains about fifty barrels, and when this is filled the tar runs away into the bayou. I have seen Colonel Fitch on the subject and am satisfied an arrangement can be made by which a reservoir of suitable capacity, say 1200 barrels, could be constructed, and the tar obtained at a much less price than elsewhere, to be paid for monthly with the gas bills.

Respectfully,
J. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Engineer.
Received and ordered published.

MEMPHIS, August 3, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

An alley, not to take from the back end of my wife's lot, on Madison street, more than eight feet, may be opened by the city, for public use, for $250, provided the alley is opened and completed to the bayou, and by January 1st, 1870. If not so done, this proposition to go for naught. I say for $250, on account of taxes, that being the cost of moving and changing buildings, fences, etc. HENRY G. SMITH.
Received and ordered published.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 3, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

My receipts and disbursements for the month of July, 1869, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Taxes by Bowen, 41 corporate year	$ 10,992 60
" " 49 corporate year	7,500 73
	$ 18,493 33
Penalties by Bowen	377 14
Expenses by Bowen	401 60
Wharfage by Good	2,494 90
Market stalls by Connelly	402 50
Market stalls by Bonner	441 20
	843 70
Market stalls by Mayor pro tem	840 00
Total	$23,550 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ledger balances	$13,139 07
Coupons	7,650 00
Interest	1,561 41
Bills payable Nos. 1780 and 1801	400 00
Expense	50 00
Excess of receipts over disbursements	1,299 75
Total	$23,550 23

Respectfully submitted,
R. D. BAUGH, City Comptroller,
Per HAY, Clerk.
Received and ordered published.

MEMPHIS, August 2, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: My collections for the month of July, 1869, amount to nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-six cents ($19,460 26). Respectfully,

JOHN H. BOWEN,
City Tax Collector.
Received and ordered published.

OFFICE TAX COLLECTOR OF PRIVILEGES, Memphis, August 3, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The collections of this office for the month ending July 31, 1869, amounted to seven thousand three hundred and fifty three dollars and sixty-five cents.

I am, very respectfully, etc.,
J. L. CHANDLER,
Tax Collector on Privileges.
Received and ordered published.

MEMPHIS, August 2, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

My collections for the month of July amount to $2404 85.

Respectfully,
ROBT. GOOD, Wharfmaster.
Received and ordered published.

MEMPHIS, August 2, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—My collections for the month of July, 1869, amount to $402 50, as collections of Poplar street market. All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER CONNOLLY,
Marketmaster North Market.
Received and ordered published.

MEMPHIS, August 2, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report my collections for the month of July, 1869, to be $441 20. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES BORNER,
Marketmaster South Memphis Market.
Received and ordered published.

CITY HOSPITAL, MEMPHIS, August 1.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report for the month ending July 31: Number of patients remaining at last report, 59; admitted during the month, 43; treated during the month, 102; discharged, 29; died, 11; remaining July 31, 62.

Herewith is inclosed a statement of the Marine account for the month, amounting to $93, a copy of which has been furnished the Surveyor of Customs for settlement with the City Treasurer.

Respect'y,
G. B. THORNTON,
Physician in charge.
Received and ordered published.

Statement of the Memphis General Hospital, as Marine Hospital of the third class, for the month of July, 1869:

Number of patients remaining in hospital on the first day of July, 2; No. of patients admitted during July, 5; No. of patients discharged during July, 1; No. of patients deceased during July, 0; No. of patients remaining on the last day of July, 6. Aggregate number of days' relief during July, 93.

EXPENDITURES.

Board, medicines and nursing	$81 00
Burials	00 00
Miscellaneous	00 00
Total	$81 00

G. B. THORNTON,
Physician in Charge.
Received and ordered published.

Memphis City Dispensary in account with city of Memphis, July 31, 1869:

To amount received from city taxes	$81 85
By amount paid to G. W. Jones & Co., druggists	81 85
Balance on hand	00 00

During the month of July 585 patients have been registered, to whom 694 prescriptions have been issued. There has been an increase of sickness among the poor within the month, but it has been generally mild, yielding readily to treatment—complaints of the character peculiar to the season.

ALEX. ERSKINE, M. D.,
Dean Faculty Medical College.
Received and ordered published.

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER, MEMPHIS, TENN. August, 3, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—The following is a report of the expenditures in this department for the month of July:

SALARIES.

J. H. Humphreys	$ 166 66
A. J. Murray	150 00
L. G. Williams	75 00
C. P. Marshall	60 00
	451 66

OFFICE EXPENSES.

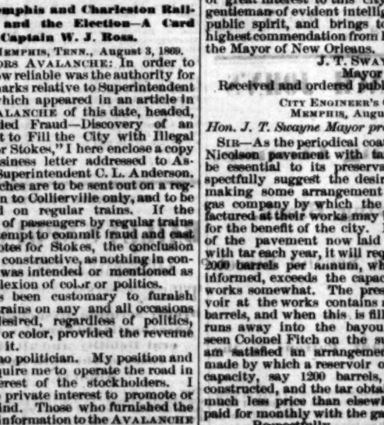
Cubbins & Gunn	16 25

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

J. & M. Loundon	963 48
Cubbins & Gunn, gratings at Second street bridge	97 50
W. J. Mckeon, building culvert and relaying pavement across Main street at North Court	396 55
Martin Dwyer, cistern, Main and Trezevant	675 00
Total expenditures	$ 2,600 00

In accordance with a resolution of the Board, I herewith, submit a plat of Monroe street beyond Wellington, showing the private property to be taken for the extension of the same.

Respectfully,
J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.
Received and ordered published.


Report of Work Done by the Street Commissioner During the Month of July, 1869.
Grading a street corner Desoto and building culvert.
Building culvert on Desoto street corner of Georgia.
Building culvert on Desoto street corner of Georgia.
Building culvert on Desoto street corner of Georgia

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	1:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Through Express	2:25 p.m.	11:25 p.m.
Junction accommodation	9:10 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
New Orleans train	4:50 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:40 p.m.	1 a.m.
Night Express	4:30 a.m.	5 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 275, Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:40 p.m.	11:35 a.m.
Express (Daily)	9:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Corinth, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 275 Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 275 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....2:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and stations on the line Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....11:30 a.m.
Arrive at.....2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....2:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....10:45 a.m.
Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....10:45 a.m.
Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at.....2:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....2:30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at...5:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Clairborne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....1:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....8:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.....2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces.....4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces.....6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces.....8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address	4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces	8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces	12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces	16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address	2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6	4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9	6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12	8

TERRITORIAL

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
" " $30 " " $40	20 "
" " $40 " " $50	25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1855: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and enquired in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, of prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, if sent to Europe, 5 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 2 ounces.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW FOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For any distance, not over 3,000 miles: Letters, 10 cents per ½ ounce; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 2 ounces.

GEORGETOWN OFFICE.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents per ½ ounce; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 2 ounces.

SECRETARY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or any of the German-American Postal Unions, will be registered, on application at the office, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fee, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are—

	Cents.
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and letters of Jamaica, each	10
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, (the mails to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line of Packets) closed Mail, each	10

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 3, 1869.

The general trade of the city continues to present the quiet routine usual at this season, and was not distinguished by anything particular today, though there were very few complaints of dullness among the various interests. The account of the crops received for the past few days are highly encouraging as a general thing, and seem to inspire everybody with increased confidence in the future. In the receipts, which were very light, there was nothing of importance, and the tendency of prices, especially for provisions, was rather upward than otherwise. The money market was without material change, though bankers generally reported a very good demand from merchants advancing to the country and bringing in stocks of goods for the fall and winter trade. Eastern exchange was in better supply from the maturing of time bills, and was generally ¼ prem. in selling, with ¼ higher claimed for small amounts.

In coin there was little movement. Early in the day dealers bought gold at 134¼@134⅜, but later paid as high as 135¼, owing to an advance in New York, and at the close were bidding 135. It fluctuated considerably in New York, opening at 135¼, declining at 135¼, then advancing to 136¼, and closing at 136.

City indebtedness was reported in better demand, and dealers expressed a disposition to take hold at 77@78c, but there was none of consequence on the market, and that in the hands of dealers was not to be touched at less than 80c. County scrip was inactive and nominally 65@67c buying, and 70c selling. Police scrip was in demand at 87c, and it was understood one dealer bought a small amount at 88c. In selling, 90c is the ruling rate.

A land warrant of the war of 1812 was bought by a dealer at $1 per acre.

Beyond a demand for second mortgage bonds on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and a few small transactions in Government securities, there was little of interest in the market for stocks and bonds. United States 5-20s, new, of 1865, were bought at 122¼, and sold at 122¾. Dealers report local stocks and securities in request as below:

Mem. and Char'ton Railroad stock		46	47
" " "	1st mort bonds	76	77
" " "	2d mort bonds	77	
Memphis and Ohio	6 per cent	20	
" " "	10 "	34	
" " "	Stock	5	
" " "	6 per cent coup	10	
" " "	10 " "	25	
Miss. & Tenn. R. R.	1st mort bonds	73	
" " "	2d "	54	
" " "	1st coup.	60	
" " "	Stock	10	
Miss Central R R	1st mort bonds	73	
" " "	2d "	56	
" " "	1st coup	73	
" " "	Stock	16	
" " "	Obligation due 78	73	
" " "	" 74	60	
Mem & L. R. R R	1st mor 8 per cent bonds	67	
Mem & L. R. R R	1st mor 8 per cent coupons	60	
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds		60	
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent coupons		60	
Memphis City Bonds, old		51	
" " "	new	46	
" " "	endorsed by M & Char. R R, and State of Tennessee	40	77
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L R R, and State of Tennessee		75	77
Memphis City Bonds, Compromise		75	77
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 6 per cent bonds		66	
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds		66	
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds		55	
" " "	income	30	
Mem. & Char. R R change notes		80	
Miss & Tenn	"	15	
Miss Central	"	15	
New Orleans, Jackson & G N R R change notes		85	

In New York to-day Government securities were irregular, and quoted as follows:

Bonds of 1881	124¼	125
5-20s of '62	122¾	123
5-20s of '64	122¾	123
5-20s of '65	122¾	123
5-20s, new, of '65	122¾	123
5-20s, new, of '67	122¾	123
5-20s, new, of '68	122¾	123
10-40 bonds	118	118½
Pacific 6s	110¾	111

Railway and express shares were unsettled, with fair offerings, and closed as follows, with Erie 28¾ on the street:

Canton	59
Western Union Telegraph	38½
Quicksilver	18¾
Pacific Mail	37
Adams Express	58
Wells & Fargo Express	19½
American Express	47
United States Express	67
Merchants' Union Express	10
New York Central	130¾
Erie	28¾
Hudson	108
Reading	93¾
Michigan Central	122
Michigan Southern	106¾
Illinois Central	141
Cleveland and Pittsburg	100½
Chicago and N. W	86¾
Chicago and N. W preferred	97
Cleveland and Toledo	114½
Rock Island	104¾
St. Paul	79½
St. Paul preferred	88¾
Fort Wayne	103
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼

Several prominent members of Congress recently in Washington have expressed themselves in favor of collecting the income tax on Government bonds held in Europe, to be deducted on presentation of the coupons at the Treasury. They assert that it would be but just to the holders who now pay the tax, while foreigners have thus far escaped it. A bill has already been prepared for this purpose, and will be introduced immediately on the meeting of the next session.

The propositions of a Frankfort banking firm, says the New York *Herald*, to lend the United States three hundred millions of dollars at five per cent. interest, is a flattering sign of the credit of our Government, despite the incubus of a great national debt. Secretary Boutwell, according to the Washington correspondent who makes the fact public, saw fit to decline the offer, on the ground that he expects to be able to fund a portion of the five-twenties at four and a half, or even four per cent. A new loan, contracted for the purpose of redeeming the five-twenties of 1862 and 1864, could easily be negotiated at four per cent., if the provision were added that the principal were definitely payable in gold. In England such a loan would prove a formidable rival to the consols, which draw only three per cent. interest. The steady reduction of the national debt which has been going on since the 10th of May gives a guarantee that every cent of indebtedness will be paid. The subject is one which must receive enlightened consideration at the hands of the next Congress.

Cotton.

There was a slight demand on orders for low middling, with scant offerings, and sales did not exceed 30 bales at 30c for low middling, and 31c for barely middling. A fair good ordinary brought 28@29c. Lower grades were neglected. Prices don't suit sellers, and some are talking of shipping. The Liverpool market was less active. Sales 10,000 bales, and closed easier, but not quotably changed; uplands, 12½d. The New York market was a little more active, and closed firmer, with uplands 33½c.

English cotton circulars of the 16th and 17th of July are at hand. They give encouraging accounts of the trade both in India and Great Britain. In their circular of the 16th, Messrs. Barber, Nephew & Co., report a quiet market, and observe that this perhaps was only natural, after the heavy buying of the previous four or five weeks. They then say:

Many of our English spinners, however, being under contract, are working full time, and we find a disposition to increase the hours of working pretty general. We have come to the conclusion, from information we have obtained, that the present rate of consumption exceeds 83,000 bales, and may possibly be as much as 84,000 bales per week. It is worthy of remark that the value of yarn has risen 2½d. per lb. since January 1 last, while the price of fair Surat has advanced only 1½d., and middling American also 1½d. per lb. in the same period, and compared with February 5, when prices of cotton were about the same as now, we find yarn is 1d. dearer. There is no doubt that spinners are doing a profitable business, but the price of cloth has not advanced in the same proportion, being only 9d. to 1s. per piece (about 1½d. per lb.) dearer now than it was at the beginning of the year, consequently the position of the manufacturer has not improved in the same ratio, and if he has to buy his yarn, he is even worse off than he was six months ago.

A large business has been transacted in Manchester, which not only cleared off all the stocks of manufactured goods, but also placed many manufacturers extensively under contract. The pause which has occurred in Liverpool has, however, checked operations there, but, for the reasons stated above, there has not been any giving way in prices. 8 lb. 4 oz. shirtings of Bombay quality are firmly held for 11s., and 7 lb for 9s. 3d. per piece; No. 40 mule yarn is selling at 16d. per lb.

The Liverpool market is so sensitive that a report (afterward discovered to be erroneous) of the arrival of the Glenlyon, which sailed from Bombay on April 14, caused almost a panic among some of the weak speculators, who immediately endeavored to get rid of their cotton afloat at a decline of ¼d to ½d from the prices of July 2. Buyers, however, soon appeared to relieve them, and a recovery to the previous highest rates has taken place. The value of cotton on the spot is nominally unchanged, but the previous extreme rates are obtained with difficulty.

In their circular of the 17th instant Messrs. Barber, Nephew & Co. remark:

The market has been without excitement, but exceedingly strong, and it has been difficult to buy cotton either on the spot or afloat without having to pay a slight advance on previous rates. During the last few days several orders have been received from Bombay to buy new Dhollerah and new Oomrawatte, June and July sailing, and the execution of these orders has no doubt exercised an influence on the value of those descriptions. During the last few days a Continental demand has sprung up for Bengal and Scinde, which had previously been comparatively neglected. Spinners, both here and on the Continent, are making great complaints of the loss in weight occasioned by the large quantity of seed mixed with the Bengal, Tinnivelly and Western Madras cotton recently imported, and we would strongly impress upon shippers the necessity of more careful supervision on their side.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, August 2, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		60
Received this day	18	
Received previously	247,315	247,333
Exported this week	16	
Exported previously	246,804	246,813
Stock at noon this day		380

Receipts per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 8 bales; per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 10 bales.

Exports per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 16 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—4:15 p.m.—Cotton market a little more active, but prices unchanged. Sales to-day unofficially 906 bales; to speculators 12; to exports, 118. Contracts have been made for 300 bales, deliverable in September, at 31c; 300 bales, deliverable in October, at 29c; 100 bales, deliverable December, at 26½c; 300 bales, deliverable December, at 26½c; 300 bales, deliverable January, at 26½c; 900 bales, deliverable on private terms.

Ordinary, 27c; good ordinary, 29½c; low middling, 32½c; middling, 33½c; good middling, 34½@34¾c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens steady at 12d for middling uplands, and 13@13d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 10,000 bales.

4 p.m.—Cotton market closed easier, at 12d for middling uplands, and 13d for Orleans. Sales for the day, 10,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—In consequence of scant receipts, buyers were more eager to-day and generally bid up to $2 per bbl loose for choice.

BACON—Quiet and firm at the late advance. There was a sale of 12 casks at 19½c for clear sides, and 16½c for shoulders, but by the single cask prices were generally 19@20c, and 16½@16¾c. Sugar cured hams, canvassed, are scarce and stiff at 24@25c for standard brands. Plain hams are quiet at 17@19c.

BRAN—Market dull and unchanged. A consignment of 88 sks on levee was sold at $18 50 per ton.

BROOMS—Good qualities are $5@5 50 per dozen.

BEESWAX—Receipts are improving and the shipping demand is good at 35@38c per lb.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES—The movement is moderate and prices remain firm. Heavy hemp and flax bagging ranges from 24@28c and light from 18@23c. No demand for rope. Iron ties, 7c per lb. Bailing twine, 18½@20c.

BUTTER—The market presented no quotable change, though the tendency of prices was upward. Prime to choice Western, 28@32c.

COAL—The depression noted yesterday has been followed by a more settled market, with prices quotably 2½c lower, say 95@97½c for shelled on the levee.

CURB MEAL—The market was without change. Choice green is $4 50 at the mills, but a consignment of 36 bbls. on levee changed hands at $4 40.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged. Inferior to choice Rio 19@26c.

CEMENT—Quiet and steady. Hydraulic, $2 75@3; Rosedale, $1@4 25 per bbl.

CANDY—Prices are unchanged. In lots to the trade stick is 18@19c and plain fancy, 21@22c.

CUTTON YARNS—Quiet and firm. We quote: No. 700, 17@18c; No. 600, 19@20c; No. 500, 21@22c; No. 400, 23@24c.

EGGS—The market was more active for choice fresh, with sales including 250 dozen at 12½c, and 650 dozen at 15c, shippers count.

FISH—Old stock of mackerel rules low, and the new coming in, prices are firm, with kits ranging from $2 15@3; No. 1 white fish, per half bbl, $10@11; shad, per half bbl, $8@9 50. Roe herring cut, per hf bbl, $7 50@8; do. gross, per bbl, $19.

FIRE BRICK—$65@80 per hundred.

FLOUR—The market was fairly active and steady for the lower and medium grades, and sales were 320 bbls at $6 for common to $9 for choice family.

GREASE—is demand at 6@9c per lb. as in quality.

GRAIN—Good second hand gunnies are selling at 15c; Hamilton, 2 bushel, 40c; Arkwright, 2-bu, 50c; Jute, 2 to 2½ bushels, 25, 30, 35 and 40c; duck, same sizes, 40, 45, 50 and 55c.

HAY—The receipts continues in excess of current sales. Prime per lb, 2½c; choice, 2c; mixed, 1½c; inferior, 1c; the latter scarce. Timothy, 2½c; prime per bale, $1 50@1 75; choice, $1 25@1 50; common, $1 each.

HAIR—Plastering hair is $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs; $5 per hundred.

HIDES—The market is bare and prime dimpsty nothing at $7 50 per hundred.

LARD—The market was active, with city rendered 20c@21c in tierces, 21½@22c in kegs, and 22½@23c in caddies.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole p lb, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@35c; French calf skins $9 dozen, 45@60; Am calf do, $30@50; findings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $18@15.

LIME—The market continues quiet and easy with prices in store as follows: Ohio river, $1 25@1 50; Cape, $1 75@1 85; Alabama, $2@2 25.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon in barrels, and 5 to 10c higher in half barrels and kegs, as in quality.

NAILS—Inactive and nominally $4 60 per keg rates.

OILS, ETC—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 15; boiled linseed $1 20; train, 41 1½ gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

ONIONS—Market overstocked, and prime to choice dull at $2 50@3 per bbl, shipping order.

OATS—Last evening a consignment of new in good order was sold at 65c, but the buyer "backed out" this morning, and 60@62½c was the best that could be realized, while some parties would not bid over 55c, in consequence of disagreement of telegraphic reports. One dispatch giving 40@50c as the quotation in St. Louis, which was probably an error. Old are held generally at 75@76c, but can't be sold. A consignment of new, damp, was offered at 50c.

POULTRY—Dull, with spring chickens $2@3 50 per doz. as in size, and hens $4@5 per doz.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—White lead per 100 lbs, $9 50@13 50, according to quality; putty per lb, 6@7c; patent dryers, 16@18c; turpentine per gallon, 60c; linseed oil, raw $1 15; do. boiled $1 20.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 per keg, for rifle.

PLASTER—New York per bbl, $4 50, in store.

POTATOES—No shipping demand, but receipts are light, and city dealers pay $1 50@1 75 per barrel measure, and sell at $2 25 shipping order.

PORK—The market continues to stiffen, and most jobbers asked $35 50 per barrel for mess to-day, though there was no difficulty in buying at $35. Rumps were generally $28, and jowls $24 per barrel in retail transactions.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10@11c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SUGAR—The market is quiet, with jobbing prices as follows: Open kettle—Louisiana, common to choice, 12@16c; clarified, 16@17c; Demarara, 15@16c; Porto Rico, 13½@16c; hard refined, 17½@18c, soft refined, 15@16½c.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ₩ case, $15 90@16.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per box, 21 20; alspice per lb, 35@38c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5-lb and 60c in 1-lb cans.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as in quality.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@275; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 2800 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, $3@3 10; buck, $3 35@3 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

SODA—Inactive. American, 6½@8c; English, 7½ 9c, in kegs and boxes.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $6@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 9@10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box. $13 50; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

WHEAT—Receipts very light and no sales reported, but the market is unchanged, millers bidding $1@1 35 per bushel, as in quality.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at a basis of $1 08@1 10 for highwines.

Trade Mark for the United States.

BENT SIX CORD
SPOOL COTTON

BEST
SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS,
of Paisley, Scotland.

LEATHER.

D. B. THOMAS. H. P. GROSS.

THOMAS & GROSS,

Manufacturers of Leather and Dealers in

LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS,

Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip skins,

TANNERS and CURRIERS TOOLS.

Tanner's Oils, Etc.,

No. 366 Main Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

JOSIAH DELOACH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Will practice in the Courts of Shelby county, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Jackson.

Office—Over Bank of Commerce, Main street, Memphis.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office—No. 275 Main street, Memphis.

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NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of PRINCE R. ROSS, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY KING, of Bethel, Mcnairy county, and state of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM H. KELLOGG, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM H. ROBINSON and F. A. MYERLE, partners by style of W. A. Robinson & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM P. HEALEY, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

For Sale Cheap.

250 Wedge Tents, suitable for railroad or levee contractors. Apply to

IGER SOTT.
29 Promenade Street.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY C. TRADER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY C. TRADER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN MCNAIL, near Dubs, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS R. KIRKLAND, near Dubs, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM H. KELLOGG, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM P. HEALEY, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

FRENCH JOHN'S

Eating House,

Irving Block,

No. 258 Second Street.

To my many Patrons in the Country:

IN removing from my old place I have in view your especial comfort and happiness. I have ever endeavored to please you, and, from the thousand smiling faces that I have met, I can judge that you all have been pleased. I have spared no expense in fitting up this Eating House. My prices are the same, and I hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit your approbation. The new place is only a few steps from the old one. Come and see me when in town.

N. B.—Meals for ladies with their husbands. Open Night and Day.

FRENCH JOHN,
jy30 Irving Block, No. 258 Second street.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders

—IN THE—

Memphis & Charleston Railroad COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the next annual meeting will take place, at Huntsville, Alabama, on

Wednesday, August 25, 1869,

Stockholders and their families will be passed free, to and from Huntsville, for one day before and until one day after the close of said meeting, by presenting their stock certificate to the Conductor.

By order of the President.

GEO. ROBERTSON,
aug14w Secretary and Treasurer.

CATTLE.

Feeding, Feeding. Cattle, Cattle.

THE Bluff City Stock Yard is daily receiving and keeps constantly on hand from one to one hundred of feeding cattle for sale. These cattle are from Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, and of all ages and descriptions.

Parties desirous of purchasing will find to their advantage to call and see me at the Yards.

T. H. BROOKS, Proprietor.

COAL, COAL!

H. B. PALMER & CO.,

DEALERS in Pittsburg Coal. Stock ample. Quality strictly No. 1. Also fall orders for Gas Coke. Office, 36 Madison. Yard foot of Tyler street.

Wheat Wanted.

WE will pay 90 cents per bushel for Wheat delivered at the Mills, on Beale street, or in front of the Mills, on Bluff street.

AVERY & HAGGINS.
aug1

Office of the

Board of Levee Commissioners.

For the Counties of

BOLIVAR WASHINGTON and ISSAQUENA

GREENVILLE, Miss., June 3d, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received for the construction of certain Levees in the Levee District composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi. The approximate amount of work to be done is

In Bolivar county, forty-five thousand.....45,000 cubic yards
In Washington county, one hundred and thirty-five thousand.....135,000 " "
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand).....80,000 " "
Total approximation.....260,000 cubic yards

Plans and specifications of the projected work can be seen, and other information that bidders may desire, obtained, at the office of the Chief Engineer, R. A. O'Hea, Greenville, Miss.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of the work, and bidders will state the lowest price per cubic yard payable in currency, and the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in bonds of the Board, for which they will construct any part or all of the work.

Bids will be received until July 19, 1869, endorsed "Proposals for contracting Levees in District of Bolivar Washington and Issaquena," and must be addressed to

J. F. EDMONDS,
President Board Levee Commissioners.
Greenville, Miss.

jy6

Proposals.

Office of the Board of Levee Commissioners,
for the counties of
Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena.
Greenville, Miss., July 20, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received for the commencement of certain Levees in the Levee District, composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi.

The approximate amount of work to be done, is

In Bolivar county, forty-five thousand.....45,000 cubic yards.
In Washington county, one hundred and thirty-five thousand.....135,000 " "
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand).....80,000 " "
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